

# Hawaiian Gazette

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WHOLE No. 2277

## CUBA AND ITS SUGAR

ITHACA, N. Y., April 25.—President J. G. Schurmann spoke last night before the students of Cornell University in Liberty Hall on the Cuban situation. His recent return from the island where he spent two weeks, enabled him to make the subject one of particular interest. After review of the general condition of the people, he touched directly upon the live question of the Cuban opposition to the Platt amendment. He said in part:

"It is the revolutionary army and its supporters who are represented in the constitutional convention. That body is more radical than the Cuban people as a whole. If it hesitates to adopt the Platt amendment, the people who own property on the island would not. They feel that the Platt amendment is indispensable to the peace and protection of the island, and the prosperity of its people. Still I think that great consideration should be shown for the men who won Cuban independence, and after all, the constitutional convention is the only organized body authorized to express Cuban sentiment and opinion. I had the honor week before last of conferring with two large delegations from the convention, in which were included all of the members of the committee now at Washington. Their complaint was three-fold—they objected to the manner in which the Platt amendment was forced upon them; secondly, they criticized it as a limitation of the sovereign rights of Cuba; thirdly, they deplored the omission of a clause providing for freer commercial relations between Cuba and the United States. The first objection which is a matter of form rather than of substance, is now irremediable, and we need not discuss its merits. I believe the second objection rests on a misconception, which President McKinley will, in all probability, be able to remove in a conference with the committee, for the Platt amendment, while continuing the historical policy of the United States toward Cuba, may be fairly described as a guarantee of the independence of Cuba and the formation of the means necessary to protect it, both against foreign invasion and domestic disorder. The third objection will, in my judgment, prove the hardest to overcome."

"But the convention is not in a way of success when they propose a lower duty on sugar as a quid pro quo for their acceptance of the Platt amendment, which is quite as advantageous to Cuba as to the United States. Let them, on the contrary, accept the Platt amendment, which, in substance, is indispensable to Cuba as it is expedient for the United States, and let them appeal to the great heart of the American people to furnish a market, with proper protection for home industries, to the exports of their neighboring sister Republic, which has suffered untold agonies in its struggles for freedom, and whose prosperity is bound up with the prosperity of the United States, and I believe they will win the case. The Cuban problem is at the bottom an economic and financial one. And the United States has the control of it in its own hands. There are two measures, by the enactment of which Congress might win the heart of Cuba. One is the reduction of the duty on sugar. The other is a loan at a low rate of interest of some \$15,000,000 for the payment of soldiers honorably discharged from the Cuban armies. Would not both in the long run be investments for us? Neither in Cuba nor in the United States do the people desire annexation at present. Let us aid the Cubans to set up their own Republic. With the establishment of a Republic under the guarantees of the Platt amendment, with a consequent influx of capital, which is now generally needed, and with a market for sugar in the United States, the island of Cuba would become one of the richest and happiest communities in the world."

### BRITISH COLUMBIA CRISIS.

#### It is Over a \$5,000,000 Railroad Subsidy Measure.

VICTORIA, B. C., April 24.—British Columbia is again in the throes of a political crisis, brought about by the Government's bill to borrow \$5,000,000 to subsidize railways in the province. Many of the Government supporters wanted it explicitly stated that the subsidy for a line from the coast to Midway should be given to a company independent of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Government bill leaves it to the Government to say who the subsidy shall be given to, their object being to make the best bargain possible. Joe Martin is supporting the Government bill, and is being followed by Brown, McInnes and Stables of the opposition party, while Martin's lieutenant, Smith Curtis of Rossland, has deserted to the opposition for the stand taken by his former leader. He walked out of the opposition caucus last night. On the other hand, Helmecken and McPhillips of Victoria and Carden of Vancouver have openly come out in opposition to the Government's policy, which they formerly supported, and tomorrow Helmecken will move a want of confidence motion, favoring the construction of the Coast-Kootenay Railway by an independent company. This will show how the house stands on the question. With the support of the three members of the opposition it is expected that the Government can carry the bill.

The Eastern weather bureau predicts that the floods will increase and that the Ohio river will rise to a great height. The river cities have been warned.



ARRANGING FOR THE GRAND JURY.



## FEDERAL SUPREME COURT'S RULING ON HAWAII APPEALS

On Monday the Supreme Court of the United States promulgated a rule attaching the Territory of Hawaii to the Ninth Circuit. That is to say, the Territory is by this rule linked to the judicial system of the United States for purposes of appeal. Its relation in this respect is the same as that of Alaska, which likewise belongs to the Ninth Circuit.

The occasion for this rule was the application of one of the parties to an admiralty case in Hawaii for admission to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States of an appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii.

For such an appeal the new rule of the Supreme Court opens the way. The rule was promulgated under authority of the Act of 1891, which created the Circuit Courts of Appeal and gave to them jurisdiction in appeals from the Supreme Courts of Territories, and power to assign the Territories to the several judicial circuits of the United States.

But this rule of the Supreme Court apparently runs counter to the Act of April 30, 1900, establishing the Territory of Hawaii. The judiciary section of that law made no provisions for appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States; and it provided that cases pending at the organization of the Territory should be carried on to final judgment in the Territorial Hawaiian courts.

Some newspapers and some lawyers seem disposed to discover in this rule of the Supreme Court a principle indicating its future decisions in the Porto Rico and Philippine cases, as affecting the general question of constitutional self-extension. One of our contemporaries in New York went so far as to announce in large type that the "decision," means that "Hawaii is a part of the United States;" that is to say that the Constitution extends itself over that territory.

But there was no need of such a "decision" and the rule or order of the court therefore has no such significance. Congress has already legislated the Constitution into Hawaii. The act organizing the Territory extended the American Constitution over it and made its citizens citizens of the United States.

The rule of the Supreme Court has an altogether different significance. During the debate upon the Cullom bill no other question received so much attention as that of the status of the Hawaiian courts. The original bill made them independent and gave them the same ultimate jurisdiction as belongs to State courts. This proposal was discussed for days. Several Senators, particularly Senator Spooner, attacked the proposal. The importance of the question and the merit of the argument may be seen in the first colloquy on the subject between Mr. Spooner and Mr. Cullom on February 19, 1900:

Countess Germaine Vanier, who is insane, recently created a sensation by suddenly appearing at a dinner given by President Loubet in Paris and accusing him of breach of promise.

Mr. Spooner—Is any appeal provided by this bill from any judgment of the Supreme Court?  
Mr. Cullom—Of the Territory?  
Mr. Spooner—Yes.  
Mr. Cullom—None, whatever.  
Mr. Spooner—That is peculiar, is it not?

Mr. Cullom—It is peculiar to that country. It does not exist in our Territories, either in Arizona or anywhere else. There we have an appeal. But the theory of this bill is that they have a Supreme Court, a Circuit Court and other inferior courts, and there are appeals from one to another of the Territorial courts, and these judges, either of the Circuit or Supreme Court, have nothing to do with decisions on other statutes than those local to the islands. They exist just as in a State.

Mr. Spooner—The trouble is that Hawaii is not a State.

Mr. Cullom—No, it is not a State.

Mr. Spooner—It seems to me, if the Senator will permit me to make the observation, that the difficulty is we are dealing with this as a Territory and the same time as an independent Government.

After a thorough discussion, covering several days, of the distinction between Constitutional courts, such as Mr. Spooner held that Congress cannot erect, and legislative courts, such as it can create and has created in all of the Territories, Mr. Teller offered and Mr. Cullom accepted, and the Senate adopted on March 1, an amendment conferring on the United States District Court in Hawaii, in addition to its ordinary jurisdiction, jurisdiction of all cases cognizable in a Circuit Court of the United States, with power to issue writs on errors and appeals to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States in its Ninth Judicial District.

The House amendment to or substitute for the Spooner bill provided for the union of Territorial and Federal jurisdiction in the Hawaiian courts, with appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii to the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States.

After the final conference on April 25, the House yielded in this respect and agreed to amendments separating the Territorial from the Federal jurisdiction and striking out the provision for appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii to the Ninth Judicial Circuit of the United States at San Francisco. And in that form the bill became a law.

Probably the rule which the Supreme Court has just promulgated does not contemplate a wholesale reversal of the action of Congress in giving final jurisdiction in cases of local law, but proceeds from the circumstances that the case of the Wilder Steamship Company against Hind, Spreckels and others is an admiralty case; the Constitution of the United States specifically providing, in Section 2 of Article 3, that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to "all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction."—New York Sun.

Eight thousand French and 4,000 Germans have gathered at Pao-tung Fu for a new expedition.

## NEWS OF WORLD CONDENSED

Dr. Tanner, the Irish leader, is dead. The New York Legislature has passed Lava is again flowing from Vesuvius. Ada Rehan is ill with nervous prostration.

It is said that Corea will negotiate for a loan from France.

Count Tolstol is planning a new novel with a moral lesson.

The steamer Comox is aground eighty miles from Vancouver.

An original Schubert composition manuscript has been found.

Telephone officials are encouraging the proposed telephone combine.

Six freight cars were smashed in a wreck near Santa Barbara last week.

Active work is being done in Washington on the Philippine tariff schedule.

It is said that the navigation season will not open on the Yukon until May 25.

The town of Keewick, Cal., had a narrow escape from a serious fire last week.

Gordon Paddock of New York has been nominated for Secretary of Legation at Seoul.

Chinese rebels have destroyed a great portion of the Manchurian railway recently.

A bill that all women who own property in the State and pay taxes thereon, may cast a vote.

An Indiana farmer was robbed of \$5,000 and tortured nearly to death recently by burglars.

Frost has been adding damage to rain in the Southern States and floods are now threatened.

Burlington stockholders will vote on a project to accept the control of the Great Northern.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have become reconciled and are now together in London.

An operation in which stitches in the heart were taken resulted successfully in St. Louis last week.

Santa Barbara had four days of gay holiday last week on the occasion of the Native Son celebration.

Minister Wu has sent an important memorial to the Imperial Government, pleading for Chinese reform.

Percy Rockefeller was married to Miss Isabel Goodrich Sullivan April 23. The bridegroom is worth \$5,000,000.

Rev. Dr. Herron at a lecture in Brooklyn severely denounced present Christianity. He may be tried for heresy.

Fanchon Thompson, the London actress, is to take the place of Alice Neilson with Frank Terry's company.

An attempt was made to kill a prisoner in a Denver jail by poisoning a piece of cheese which was a part of his lunch.

Coal owners, miners and shippers of Great Britain protest against the new coal tax and ask for certain exemptions.

A chicken flew against a loaded gun in Butte, Mont., last week, discharging the gun and killing a little boy instantly.

Winsted, Connecticut, is threatened with great damage, a lake 100 feet above the town being on the verge of an overflow.

A company of Puniat Infantry were forced to retreat by Boxers in an attack made recently near Fu Wing. Great loss of life was suffered.

Lord Kitchener reported on April 22 that since April 18 the British commanders had taken 81 prisoners and 100,000 rounds of small ammunition.

It has recently been discovered that Bulgians who refused to join the rebel forces have been burned to death by the secret societies of the insurgents.

On April 21 it was discovered that the defaulting officers of the Vancouver First National Bank had committed suicide together, their bodies being found some distance from the city, both shot through the heart. Great excitement prevails.

Because an employee remains in the employ of the company when he well knows that a risk is assumed by so doing, does not relieve the employer of the responsibility if accidents occur. This is the gist of an opinion handed down by the United States Court of Appeals in the case of the Southern Pacific Company, plaintiff in error, against Katie Yeagrin, administratrix of the estate of T. J. Yeagrin, deceased. In a similar case the same court holds that "when there is a comparatively safe and a more dangerous way known to a servant, by means of which he may discharge his duty, it is negligence for him to select the more dangerous method, and he thereby assumes the risk of the injury which its use entails."

Vice President Roosevelt has become a Mason.

Chief of Police Kiple of Chicago has resigned.

A mutiny of Irish troops is reported from London.

Plans are on foot for a gigantic ship-building combine.

Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert, is said to be insane.

Callahan is now on trial at Omaha for the Cudahy kidnapping.

Six persons perished on New Year's day in the Nome storm.

The New York tax rate this year is the lowest for many years.

The St. Lawrence is to be spanned by another bridge at Montreal.

The famous "Humburg" mine in Utah has been sold for \$250,000 cash.

The "mosquito fleet" arrived at Cavite, Philippine Islands, on April 24.

Boer agents are charged with infecting horses destined for South Africa.

It is said that the shortage of the Vancouver bank may not exceed \$10,000.

The Kaiser in a recent address to students made a plea for national ideals.

Spreading rails caused a wreck at Dayton, Ohio, in which two men were killed.

Dr. H. S. Bolton of Oakland is reported to have perished in the Alaskan blizzard.

Zanardelli, the Italian Premier, is to arbitrate in the Genoa dock laborers' strike.

Ysobel Haskins, the actress, is now married to W. W. Price, the New York broker.

Lord Pauncefoot and Secretary Hay held a conference on April 24 at Washington.

Credit is given Japan for her firm stand against Russia in the Manchurian matter.

J. Pierpont Morgan has sold a big block of United States Steel stock (\$2,000,000) in London.

A Portland electrician in a bad temper drew a pistol and shot down two of his workmen.

The opera house at Dallas, Texas, costing \$150,000, is probably a total loss from fire.

Brutal outrages are reported in the conduct of the British towards Boer prisoners.

It is rumored that the big Chicago and Northwestern line may lease the Southern Pacific.

The latest telegraphic reports state that an early surrender of Filipino insurgents is expected.

Lincoln's remains were removed to Springfield, to their final resting place, on April 24.

Secrecy is still maintained in regard to the Shamrock, which is kept covered with canvas.

A suspect is being held in Alabama on his resemblance to Dunham, the California murderer.

It is reported that Princess Hatzfeldt may sue the Huntington estate for extensive claims.

Minister Conger is credited with stating that he believed missionaries guilty of looting.

Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas has been offered \$700,000 for oil lands that cost a tenth as much.

Joe Wolfson, the New Orleans banker, has been pardoned by President McKinley.

Alfred Vanderbilt recently searched for five minutes for a penny which he dropped in a saloon.

Cleo de Merode, a dancer, threatens to sue the Belgian King for failing to keep his financial promises.

The steamer Filgrim burned to the water's edge at Seattle on the 24th inst. Incendiary is suspected.

John I. Sabin of San Francisco will succeed John M. Clark as president of the Chicago Telephone Company.

It is reported that there is dissension in the British Cabinet and that the Salisbury Ministry may be upset.

Edson Burgeon, who has been married to four wives in ten years, is now in the Tacoma jail for bigamy.

John I. Sabin, at the head of the proposed telephone combine, says that telephone rates may be cut in Chicago.

A violent duststorm, followed by heavy rain, swept through Mandalay on April 24, killing twelve people and working great destruction.

## MOVING ON THE CHINESE

BERLIN, April 25.—The Lokal Anzeiger's special correspondent, cabling from Cheng Ting, near Pao-tung-fu, says:

"The German and French expedition is approaching the front of the Chinese army, which is apparently 25,000 strong, and well entrenched in their positions. The Germans marched over difficult mountain passes to the gate of the great wall at Nieng Tui Kan. The enemy appears indisposed to offer resistance and its retreat, behind the great wall is expected."

PEKING, April 23.—Many applications have been made to Mr. Rockhill and General Chaffee by Chinese of all degrees for the retention in China of the American troops until the general withdrawal of the troops of the powers. Many of those who are making this request think the withdrawal of the Americans will make the others remain longer. There are also people who do not desire to see any of the soldiers go, fearing anarchy and an uprising against foreigners.

Field Marshal von Waldersee has made an application that the gate of the Forbidden City be guarded by German troops after the departure of the Americans. General Chaffee has replied that American soldiers will continue to guard the gate. At this the Germans are indignant, saying this impugns their honesty, and that if the United States desires to do her share of policing the city she should leave behind enough troops for that purpose; that merely a few men belonging to the legation guards should control the city, which will be wise in view of quarters, cannot be allowed. If General Chaffee persists in this course diplomatic representations will be made in the matter.

The ministers of the foreign powers are meeting today. They do not at present show a disposition to reduce the claims, which many think to be extremely reasonable.

Mark Twain, in recently declining a dinner invitation, admitted that he has overtaxed his strength with work.

George Phillips of Chicago is said to have cleaned up three-quarters of a million dollars in the recent big corn deal.

The commission of five delegates from Cuba arrived at Washington on April 24 and met Secretary of War Root on the 25th.

Four priests, seven sisters and more than a hundred children were massacred by Brazilian Indians in Maragnone, Brazil.

General Wood says the Cubans are ready to accept the American plans and that there is no need for fear trouble in Cuba.

It is reported that the Czar has signed a decree expelling Count Tolstol from Russia, and that the decree has been served.

Dr. Joseph Muir, the American Consul at Stockholm, while crossing the Atlantic recently, was fleeced of \$10,000 by sharpers.

Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn has refused to attend Professor Herrin's dinner for the reason that the professor publicly criticized him.

The general land office has decided that the Oregon Short Line shall have its right of way, against the Clark interests of Nevada.

An attempt was made to prevent the execution of Black Jack Ketchum at Clayton, N. M., by means of a forged telegram from Governor Otero.

The Southern Pacific has given an order for 500 tank cars for the oil traffic. All registration and other fees required of Stanford graduates are to be abolished.

An English force recently defeated the Emir after heavy fighting in Northern Nigeria. The Emir was slave-seizers, and the defeat was a blow to their pursuit.

Black Jack, the Denver desperado, has been granted a further lease of life by the President. He was to have been hung April 19. He has killed fifty women and children.

The report from Chicago that plow manufacturers have formed a \$50,000,000 trust is only partly correct. The plan is to consolidate every branch of the farm machinery trade.

Late advices state that the recent expedition from Peking marched to the great wall without resistance. Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang guarantee the safety of foreigners if the troops are withdrawn.

"Squealing Charley," the Ukiah Indian, who has at various times been shot, stabbed and burned at the stake, was drowned last week by being thrown into a lake by another Indian with whom he had quarreled.

The Union League Club of New York, which was so prominent in the work of freeing the slaves, voted on a proposition to dispense with negro servants and put white ones in their places. Ex-Congressman John S. Wise led the fight for the negroes and won by a vote of three to one.

A special from Morris, Ill., says: An attempt to obtain \$500 by a threatening letter, was frustrated last night by Sheriff Johnson and his deputies. S. D. Holerman of Krienna township, a wealthy farmer, was the intended victim. At the appointed hour and place the officers arrested themselves and placed a dummy package in lieu of the money. The writer of the letter secured the package and in an attempt to escape was seriously wounded. He gave his name as Warren Wayne and his home as in Indiana. He is about 60 years of age.

It is said that a confidential friend of Minister Conger said that Conger felt obliged to decline the nomination for Governor of Iowa because he had no desire to permanently retire from the work which will still be necessary before the Chinese question is finally settled.



## HOME RULERS PLAY SENATE

Amusing Parody on  
Doings of Legal  
Session.

The extra session of the Legislature will be convened on Wednesday, May 8, 1901. Governor Dole issued a proclamation yesterday to this effect. He states that the Legislature failed to pass appropriation bills providing for payment of the necessary current expenses for carrying on the Government and meeting its legal obligations. The extra session will have for its sole object the consideration of appropriation bills for the coming biennial period.

Eight ex-Senators of the Territorial Legislature which finished its sixtieth day on Tuesday night, met in the Senate chamber last evening at 8:40 o'clock and went through the form of passing left-over bills on the agenda and third readings. Every member's son of them were Home Rulers. The full strength of the Home Rulers, however, was not out, as "Oily Bill" White was absent, and despite a liberal use of hacks, telephones and messengers, that recent ex-Legislators could not be located during the evening.

The Home Rulers present were: President Kaiue, Senators Kalauokalani, J. Brown, Kanuha, Koahli, Russell, Kahilina, Nakapahu. There was not a Republican present. Their desks were cleared of papers, and there was every evidence that the six had quit work entirely. It was noticeable that the mulligan bottles remained on the Republican desks, while no sign of such a convenience could be seen on the Independent desks. These were promiscuously packed away with the other belongings of their users.

Quietude reigned supreme, and the bills, one after another, were read, passed or otherwise disposed of without the formality of debate. Whenever a bill was up for action the word was passed along, and the entire eight voted the same way in all cases but one. The bill which killed the Board of Health Bill providing for the disposition of leprosy and pulmonary diseased persons coming from other States and Territories. This was House bill 52, preventing afflicted persons of this character from entering the confines of the Hawaiian Islands. The vote was called by roll, and the Senate was electrified when Russell said "No," and all turned around to take a look at the man who failed to vote the bill and one to reject it. President Kaiue promptly declared the bill passed.

One of the reporters in the rear of the room gave vent to a smothered laugh at the tactics displayed by the head of the Senate in declaring a bill passed on a vote like that. Senator Kanuha, Senator Kalauokalani and one or two others turned to locate the laugh, and Secretary Cayless hastened to inform the president that a vote of seven would not pass the bill. A hurried conference took place in the native language. The President and the members saw they could not force the bill through, and President Kaiue arose to state that he had made a mistake and that under the rules to pass the bill would require a vote of eight—a majority of the whole Senate. Another smothered laugh from the rear of the room caused Senator Kanuha to inquire of a reporter:

"Do you understand the native language?" He received an affirmative nod. The bill was then declared to have failed of passage.

Interpreter Bush was not present, and as a result none of the Hawaiian utterances were interpreted during the session. The sergeant at arms occasionally explained to the native members the meaning of certain papers which had been referred to the Senate by the House, but no attempt was made to comply with the provisions of the Organic Act, which require all transactions to be had in English.

House Bill 94, relating to the franchise of the Standard Telephone Co., Ltd., was read and passed for its third reading.

House Bill 99 was called, but was reported yet in the hands of the judiciary committee.

Senate Bill 62 was called for its third reading, but was not taken up.

House Bill 18, defining misdemeanors, was read for the third time, and passed on a vote of 8.

Senate Bill 62, creating and establishing an agricultural college and model farm, was read for the second time. Senator Kanuha objected to the amendment which had been inserted on second reading by Senator Baldwin, which provided that the site of the college be chosen by the Governor. He desired to have the section numbered 1—remain as originally presented, which was to establish the college at Puna, Hawaii. His motion prevailed, and the bill passed as amended by Russell.

House Bill 96, relating to soda water, ginger ale, and other bottles, was read for the second time, and made the order of business for today, when it will be read for the third time.

House Bill 36, providing for the maintenance and control of the government sewerage system, passed its second reading, and will be read today for the third time.

House Bill 104, relating to the sealers of weights and measures, passed its second reading.

Senate Bill 79, relating to appropriations, was laid to one side.

At this juncture a sleepy Senator said with a sigh:

"It's too late to pass bills on second reading, because the last thing to send them to the House—it's too late."

"It's too late for a whole lot of them," added Secretary Cayless.

House Bill 94, providing for the extension of school street from Liliha street to Kanehahua IV, passed its second reading, and will be read for the third time today.

The joint resolution passed in the House to appoint a commission to examine the system of taxation in the Islands, was adopted by the Senate.

The bill providing for the storage of kerosene oil, gasoline and other inflammable materials, passed third reading. Secretary Cayless announced that this concluded the business for the evening, and on motion of Senator J. Brown, the Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

An important joint resolution having

its initiation in the House was to have been presented during the session, but owing to the fact that the House failed to secure a quorum, there was no opportunity to present it. Representative Emmelhuth brought a copy of the resolution to Senator Kalauokalani, and gave very definite instructions as to what should be done with it. It was passed on to Senator Russell, who, after reading it, shrugged his shoulders and whispered to Kalauokalani, "What's the use of it?" Speaker Akina of the House, personally came to the Senate, to state that the House had held no meeting, and the resolution went into Kalauokalani's desk. Just what its contents were could not then be learned.

## THE HOUSE IS NOW ADJOURNED

It Brought Its Fantastic Session  
to a Tearful Close  
Yesterday.

Sixty-first—Fifty-eighth Day.

The House session of yesterday—the sixtieth day of the session—was practically a Home Rule Independent caucus. Several of the Republican members came to the Capitol as a matter of course and to witness the May Day festivities, and dropped in on casual visitors to see what was going on. After several attempts to form a quorum the joint session convened shortly after 11 o'clock and did a little work.

The following Senators were elected for the long term: J. Brown and Kahili of the First District, also Senator Kaiue, of the Second District, who was elected, and appeared against the Chair's decision being sustained. Later in the day Senator White was declared duly elected.

Emmelhuth spoke, strongly against the Home Rulers in the Upper House, instancing House bill 52, giving employment to only American citizens on public works, and providing for an eight-hour day, also House bill 101, providing that only American citizens be employed in official positions in the Territory. These two bills, claimed the speaker, "had been in the Senate's hands since April 18, ample time to pass them over the Governor's veto. These bills would have given much opportunity for employment for the citizens of this Territory for the next two years." Mr. Emmelhuth spoke forcibly upon this matter, giving the idea that individual members of the Senate had endeavored to retard the progress of these and other measures.

The afternoon session proved a fiasco. It was rumored that a caucus had been held to adjourn the meeting, and resulted in a vote to adjourn. The joint session slowly gathered and came to order only to adjourn until 7:30. The House then came to order and adjourned until 6. At the last-named hour no attempt was made to work, there being but a few members present. A few more attempts to carry through what business was left, and it is a crying shame that members and the gallery filled up in anticipation of a joint session. Fifteen House members were scattered around the lobby in readiness for work when Senator Kaiue took the chair. Delegate Wilcox joined the speakers at this juncture. A rumor was widely spread that the intention of the evening was to obtain a quorum and adjourn both Houses sine die while in joint session.

The Senate quorum of eight took their seats, but only thirteen House members came to their desks and the session settled down to a silent, patient wait. The speaker came briskly in at 9 o'clock. Beckley made the requisite quorum, and the House got down to work.

Prendergast moved to call the roll that it could be shown there was a quorum present. The roll showed eight Senators and sixteen Representatives present. Prendergast said during the afternoon session that White received twenty-two votes, not sufficient for electing him for the next two years. He moved for a reconsideration of the vote on White, which was granted. The vote was called, resulting in twenty-two yeas, and a motion of the Senate voting against the reconsideration, resulting in the defeat of the motion.

Prendergast said before announcing the result, he wanted the resolution read as to whether twenty-two votes were not enough to pass a measure. Secretary Cayless read the roll.

Senator Kanuha thought this was contrary to the Organic Act, which required a majority of each House to be present before business could be carried on.

Makinali made a motion that they take up the name of Baldwin and if he gets more votes than White, then he be declared elected; otherwise, Kanuha was to be elected. He said the President's rule made in the afternoon was contrary. He did not think, after he had offered the name of Russell, and had been turned down, that Baldwin should be presented. He held the President responsible for his ruling.

Emmelhuth said in terms of the members of each House shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of such quorum could declare such and such Senators elected. He said the President had ruled the Senator's names should be taken up singly. A majority of the members will elect any person to the four or two-year term. He submitted that White was already elected by a large majority.

Emmelhuth moved to the election of the term officers for Oahu. The sergeant-at-arms was sent out in search of Senators Kanuha and Russell, whose absence spoiled the quorum. The Chair ruled that a quorum having been present and Senator White having received twenty-two votes, was accordingly duly elected for the long term. Chairman Kaiue also asked the pleasure of the House, seeing there was a quorum present, and Senator Kalauokalani submitted that rule 25, stating that less than a quorum could adjourn from day to day and affix penalties to be decided upon in regard to defaulting members, referred only to separate House sessions and not to joint meetings, and asked for the report of the two sergeants-at-arms regarding the absence of Senators Russell and Kanuha, who had not only disgraced the Senate by their leaving but also their constituents, and asked that measures be taken "to punish them."

Emmelhuth said: "Mr. President, it's a crying shame that we have officers of this House who will not expedite business. Were I in that chair I would send them where they would come to their senses. (Amplified) You can ask any member to assist these officers. They are here to do something besides drawing their salaries. A big stack of an officer's salary and privately makes his report known to the President instead of what is to the House. Were I President, I'd fire these useless officers mighty quick."

Emmelhuth continued that in the House of Representatives upon the Mainland and in the House of Congress, fifteen members could help the speaker

## GRIP'S RAVAGES

After-Effects Are Often Worse  
Than the Trouble Itself—  
How They May Be Avoided  
and Good Health Restored.

From the Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Following every epidemic of the grip there remains a trail of after-effects which are often worse than the trouble itself and which seem to baffle all efforts of physicians. A specific, however, has been found which not only will quickly restore the health after an attack of grip and expel the lingering germs, but working through the blood, will render the system proof against the disease. In hundreds of cases it has been shown that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have accomplished this result. One of the many recent cases is that of Mrs. J. B. Shaw, of 2101 Bellefontaine avenue, Kansas City, Mo. Who says:

"When the grip was epidemic here I was one of its victims, and the disease left me in a bad state. I formerly had an excellent memory, but after the attack I could scarcely remember anything. I had severe pains in the top and back of my head and was dizzy by spells. I would lie awake until nearly morning, and then fall into a sleep that was not restful. My heart action was weak and I was a victim of nervousness. In fact, my health was shattered by the attack of the grip, and recovery seemed hopeless."

"After being afflicted in this manner for several weeks, I happened to read an advertisement of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thinking they might do me good, I began taking them at once. In three days I was much better, and could sleep like a child at night. After using a box of the pills my memory was restored and I felt greatly encouraged. I continued taking them until I had used three boxes and was in better health than I had enjoyed for several years."

"If a stamped envelope is sent for reply I will gladly answer all inquiries relating to my case."

Signed, MRS. J. B. SHAW.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 12th day of February, 1901.  
LIONEL MOISE,  
Notary Public.

(Send) At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y. Price, 50 cents per box, 6 boxes, \$2.50.

enforce the bringing in of recalcitrant members and lock them up as if they were prisoners. Were there not an unfortunate difference of opinion as to the last day all the Republican members, all members, could be brought here. We, the majority have come here attempting to carry through what business was left, and it is a crying shame that members and the gallery filled up in anticipation of a joint session. Fifteen House members were scattered around the lobby in readiness for work when Senator Kaiue took the chair. Delegate Wilcox joined the speakers at this juncture. A rumor was widely spread that the intention of the evening was to obtain a quorum and adjourn both Houses sine die while in joint session.

The Senate quorum of eight took their seats, but only thirteen House members came to their desks and the session settled down to a silent, patient wait. The speaker came briskly in at 9 o'clock. Beckley made the requisite quorum, and the House got down to work.

Prendergast moved to call the roll that it could be shown there was a quorum present. The roll showed eight Senators and sixteen Representatives present.

Prendergast said during the afternoon session that White received twenty-two votes, not sufficient for electing him for the next two years. He moved for a reconsideration of the vote on White, which was granted. The vote was called, resulting in twenty-two yeas, and a motion of the Senate voting against the reconsideration, resulting in the defeat of the motion.

Prendergast said before announcing the result, he wanted the resolution read as to whether twenty-two votes were not enough to pass a measure. Secretary Cayless read the roll.

Senator Kanuha thought this was contrary to the Organic Act, which required a majority of each House to be present before business could be carried on.

Makinali made a motion that they take up the name of Baldwin and if he gets more votes than White, then he be declared elected; otherwise, Kanuha was to be elected. He said the President's rule made in the afternoon was contrary. He did not think, after he had offered the name of Russell, and had been turned down, that Baldwin should be presented. He held the President responsible for his ruling.

Emmelhuth said in terms of the members of each House shall constitute a quorum, and a majority of such quorum could declare such and such Senators elected. He said the President had ruled the Senator's names should be taken up singly. A majority of the members will elect any person to the four or two-year term. He submitted that White was already elected by a large majority.

Emmelhuth moved to the election of the term officers for Oahu. The sergeant-at-arms was sent out in search of Senators Kanuha and Russell, whose absence spoiled the quorum. The Chair ruled that a quorum having been present and Senator White having received twenty-two votes, was accordingly duly elected for the long term. Chairman Kaiue also asked the pleasure of the House, seeing there was a quorum present, and Senator Kalauokalani submitted that rule 25, stating that less than a quorum could adjourn from day to day and affix penalties to be decided upon in regard to defaulting members, referred only to separate House sessions and not to joint meetings, and asked for the report of the two sergeants-at-arms regarding the absence of Senators Russell and Kanuha, who had not only disgraced the Senate by their leaving but also their constituents, and asked that measures be taken "to punish them."

Emmelhuth said: "Mr. President, it's a crying shame that we have officers of this House who will not expedite business. Were I in that chair I would send them where they would come to their senses. (Amplified) You can ask any member to assist these officers. They are here to do something besides drawing their salaries. A big stack of an officer's salary and privately makes his report known to the President instead of what is to the House. Were I President, I'd fire these useless officers mighty quick."

Emmelhuth continued that in the House of Representatives upon the Mainland and in the House of Congress, fifteen members could help the speaker

Prendergast asked that 200 copies be printed. The motion was amended was carried.

Prendergast moved that the minutes be read. The motion was adopted.

Colonel Sam Parker and Delegate Wilcox, who had been seated at the side of the speaker, waited in the dark to see the wind up, with many other spectators.

Emmelhuth asked leave to pay tribute to the faithful and valuable work of Representative Robertson upon the Judiciary Committee, asking as chairman that the thanks of that committee be entered upon the journal.

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## CLIPPING THE DECKS

Horsemen Are  
Preparing for  
Campaign.

From the Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

The meeting of the Jockey Club gave stimulus to operations at the track, and yesterday morning was a busy one in several stables. Among those that worked last Tuesday were Albert M. Artie W. Tom Ryder, Los Angeles, and F. A. Bank, Ryder, put in a heat in a little better than 2:30, going to the half in 1:11. Others worked worse than 2:30. So far, no really fast work has been done, but from now on speedy heats may be looked for.

The runners have, with an exception or two only, done steadily galloping up to the present, but it won't be long before fantastic daybreak trials will be the order of the day.

The number of horses in training at or near the track at present is thirty-two, which is made up of the following classes:

Runners—Indra, Weller, Floris, Watonga, Gaiety Girl, sorrel filly by Lord Brock, Virgil A. Aggravation, Venus, Jennie H., Total, 11.

Pacers—John D. Tom Ryder Octo-roon, Albert M. Violin, Silas S. Irish Lassie, Wayboy, Ruby, bay horse by Dawn-Maud; Mongoose II, Waldo J., bay mare, owned by C. White; Leahl, Total, 14.

Trotters—Ayres P. Artie W. F. A. Bank, Edith R. Harry B. Los Angeles, bay mare, owned by Lieutenant Hancock, Total, 7.

Trainers lots are as follows: C. H. Judd—Virgil, F. A. Bank, Irish Lassie, Wayboy, Ruby, Dawn-Maud, pacer Silas S.

George Graham—Indra, John D. Aleck Harris—Albert, Mongoose II, Harry B. Edith R.

Kaena—Gaiety Girl, Lord Brock filly, J. Quinn—Waldo J. George Thomas—Watonga, James McAuliffe—Vloris, Weller, King Dade—Octo-roon, Albert M. Artie W. F. A. Bank, Edith R.

John Callan—Los Angeles, Jennie H., Leahl, Aggravation, Venus, C. White's trotter.

W. Westwood—Lieutenant Hancock's trotter, Virgil A. W. T. McManus—Tom Ryder, Ayres P.

The Hawaiian bred horses are: Runners—Gaiety Girl, Lord Brock filly, Albert.

Trainers—Leahl, Mongoose II, Trotters—Edith R. Harry B. Colonel Spaulding's three Hawaiian bred runners, Norfolk, Amaranth and Amethyst, are expected to be here on Saturday.

Octo-roon was jogged seven miles on Wednesday and finished up all right. Her blistered leg is apparently doing well.

Tom Ryder's mark is 2:13 1/2. He and Belle Button held the double team record of 2:16 1/2.

Ayres P. mark is 2:21 1/2, made at Kirkwood, Delaware. Both he and Tom Ryder are for sale.

Tom Ryder goes to the wire with all his old-time fire, and the love of racing is surely in his bones. King Dade stood by the gate when Ryder was scoring yesterday, and was heard to remark to himself:

"Sweet as a peach; I've bet on the old horse time and time again, and he's been all over the country. If I have fifty cents I'll bet on him again, and I'll win; yes, I'll certainly win."

The 2:14 class, best three heats in five, promises to eclipse the free-for-all in point of interest this year. Among the eligible starters are Octo-roon, Bank, Irish Lassie, Violin, Los Angeles, Tom Ryder and John D.

George Thomas will receive Amaranth to train for Bob Ballentine, in a day or two.

Star, the Hawaiian bred pacer, recently trained by C. H. Judd, has gone away. He was brought here last year by H. Decker, of Maui.

George Carter's pacer, Ruby, now at the track, is the horse supposed to have been maliciously blistered last year. Ruby was to have been driven in the gentlemen's race, but was withdrawn on account of the injury, and the race fell through. Ruby's name among the help is Steam Engine. From a speed standpoint, the nomenclature is singularly inappropriate.

Judd's bay pacer, by Dawn-Maud, is bred for speed, and is a most promising greenhorn. His parents could both go close to 2:18. He is not likely to be raced until next season, when he should be a good one.

Gaiety Girl is looking well, and is liable to make repayment for her two years of idleness.

Wayboy has greatly improved in appearance, and with flesh on his bones, is a really good looking horse. He is also not devoid of speed.

George Pippin is helping Aleck Harris with his string.

Mongoose II, the pacer recently shipped here from Kauai, was bred in California, and born in the Islands.

Tom Hollinger's new mare is called Jennie H. after Mrs. Hollinger. The program name has not developed yet, and is being kept a profound secret.

Fred Smith is now the owner of Virgil A. and is willing to meet any horse on the island at six furlongs or under.

Prince David has made extensive improvements in his stabling, and his stalls are now fit for equine habitation.

THE BANDER-LOG.

Shades of the mighty men  
Who first, in our Nation's childhood,  
Fashioned the sapient laws,  
Who guided our infant footsteps  
Up to the heights serene,  
Where now, to the envy of nations,  
We stand.  
Weep.  
Unless in your far-seeing wisdom,  
You laugh at the fantastic antics,  
The jokes, the gibes and the actions  
Of these newly enfranchised natives,  
The barely a short generation  
Since they learned that the uses of  
trousers,  
Were meant for the covering of legs  
And not to be worn as a waistcoat.  
'Tis barely a short generation  
Since they first learnt the value of  
money.  
But now! Now they realize fully  
The uses, many and various,  
Of the lower that moveth the nations;  
The mighty American Dollar.  
Especially when used in lozenges  
Adjoining the Hall of the Senate.  
The two Halls that make legislation.  
There have learnt many valuable things,  
Such as drinking American liquors.

## For the Aged

Health for All: Young and Old.

We are glad that our blood-purifying and blood-forming remedy is good for all ages. It brings health to pale and feeble children and it relieves the debility and weakness that naturally come to old age.

Mr. Levi Sargent, of Grenfell, New South Wales, sends us this letter, with his photograph:

"I have been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and sciatica. I have spent a great deal of money in trying to get rid of the pain, but without avail, and I have been confined to the bed for months at a time. I then tried

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and began to improve at once. After taking only a few bottles I felt quite well, and now I am able to do my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."

You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year 40 working days; the sum of  
"Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually;  
Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually;  
Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually;  
Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually;  
Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually;  
Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.,  
DAYTON, OHIO.  
F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

## How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbon gas in the power of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,  
Kukalau, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Bark FOONG SUEY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

April 15th, 1900

If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby St., Boston,

—OR—  
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.,  
Honolulu.

They are gradually learning the language

Though preferring the speech of their fathers—  
The chattering speech of their fathers. The gestures and speech of their fathers. Only their tails are discarded. For full sixty days of a season cheerfully paid by the nation. They have sat, not as once—on their haunches;

Not as once, "round the family pol bowl, Surrounding some well-flavored doggie. Once squatted their semi-clad fathers; But erect on their chairs like a white man—

Each with full paraphernalia: Red Ink and Black Ink and Blotters, Mucilage, Pencils and Paper—Playing at making of measures; Talking and laughing and talking; Sulky sometimes in a corner—Playing at making of measures; Never passing a measure; Wasting the wealth of the people. Finally, stopped in their playing, Begging for more of the dollars, For an extension of play-time; Telling the rest of their brethren How hard they all had been working— In this the First Legislature— Legislature of Hawaii;

First one in this Territory. Shades of our mighty Forefathers, Wouldn't

the origin of these our brothers, Voters and makers of measures, Sharing our equal rights, Our privileges and our customs, Is said to be lost in the past. Lost without leaving traces. Of course it is possible to learn. Might show us a light on the mystery; But therein is dead.

What a pity!

ALAN DUNN.



## COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

United States Deputy Marshal Henry undertook what appeared to be a formidable task Monday evening when he went on board the schooner Admiral with a warrant of arrest for Michael Swan, a burly negro sailor, charged with assault and battery.

The negro is a Brazilian, and according to the reports of all on board, made things extremely lively on the good ship Admiral during the voyage en route to this port. In a furious temper he assaulted the first mate and beat him nearly to death, and then, turning on the captain, attempted to kill him. He was put in irons and kept there during the remainder of the voyage, and although the irons rusted, there was no one on board who would undertake to change them, so vicious and ugly was the temper of the black man.

Mr. Hendry was warned that it would be dangerous to attempt to arrest the negro without assistance but plucking his faith to a Smith & Weston six-shooter and the more gentle persuasion of a pocketful of good cigars, the chief deputy marshal boarded the schooner and approached the prisoner. At first the Brazilian was not gracious, but the officer, after asking him if he would not like to go ashore introduced himself and gently informed him that he had a warrant for his arrest, asking him to accompany him from the schooner. This the negro did, as meekly as a lamb, and when at the gang plank the officer took a General Arthur cigar from his pocket, lit it, and proffered it to the black man, the ship's officers and crew stood in wide-eyed and open-mouthed astonishment, watching the two as they departed peacefully together, enjoying their evening smokes.

Swan was arraigned at the Federal Court yesterday morning, and the court appointed T. McCants Stewart to act as his attorney. The attorney, however, refused to accept the appointment, and Judge Estee will appoint someone to defend the negro later.

### DECISION IN HUI LAND CASE.

A unanimous opinion was given by the Supreme Court yesterday in the case of Hawaii Land Company, Limited, vs. Nettie L. Scott, on appeal from the District Court of North Kona, Hawaii. The opinion was written by Justice Perry.

Summary: Possession was claimed by the plaintiff of six shares in the company land of Hualaloa 1 and 2, the complaint setting out that the premises were held by the defendant unlawfully and against the rights of plaintiff. It was alleged that defendant held the shares by virtue of a lease between D. Kahao, attorney in fact for S. H. Peters, and the defendant.

A demurrer was filed on the ground that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The defendant also filed a plea disputing the Court's jurisdiction. Both the plea and demurrer were overruled and judgment was subsequently rendered against the defendant.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court on points of law, one point being that the magistrate erred in admitting evidence to establish facts not alleged in the complaint. It was also raised that where documents were taken by copy, the magistrate erred in admitting such evidence without identification on certificate that it was a correct copy.

It is held by the Supreme Court that the demurrer should have been sustained, holding that the declaration was defective in specified particulars. The Supreme Court finds that the demurrer as to its allegations of the insufficiency of facts in the complaint and of lack of jurisdiction, should have been sustained.

The case is remanded to the District Court for further proceedings. The syllabus contains the following: "In the declaration in an action to recover summary possession of land brought under sections 159 and 160 of the Civil Laws, it is necessary to allege that the relation of landlord and tenant exists or has existed between the parties, how such tenancy was created, whether by lease or by parole, and how it terminated, whether by afflux of time or by reason of a forfeiture or by a statutory notice to quit."

Andrews and Peters and Andrade were attorneys for defendant, and Achi and Johnson for the plaintiff.

### "AND STILL THEY COME."

J. W. Kellikoa, a member of the House of Representatives, applied yesterday to the Supreme Court to be examined preparatory to being licensed to practice law in all courts of the Territory. The applicant already holds commission to practice in the lower courts, but desires to go before the upper courts. He will be examined tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

### FEDERAL COURT.

Thomas Saffrey, indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of forgery, yesterday pleaded guilty before the Federal Court and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Oahu Jail.

### GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

The Governor and heads of departments met in secret session yesterday afternoon. Even A. G. S. Hawes, Governor Dole's private secretary, was excluded from the meeting and the proceedings were not given out.

### KAHN'S LEPER BILL.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 19.—Congressman Kahn was the principal speaker at an enthusiastic meeting held last night under the auspices of the Nuevo Potrero Improvement Club in Rasmussen's Hall on Rhode Island street. Mr. Kahn spoke of the needs of the district, and stated that he would advocate at the next session of Congress a bill to appropriate a sum for the investigation by the United States engineers of Isala Creek to determine whether it can be used for harbor purposes. He also spoke of the opposition manifested in Hawaii against the deportation to the islands of the lepers now in this country. He will suggest that the lepers be moved to some island on the coast where they can be kept in seclusion. Peter Stalberg presided at the meeting, which was also addressed by Supervisor Dwyer, Max Popper and M. Roundey, president of the Federation of Mission Improvement Clubs.

For a stiff neck there is nothing better than a free application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It quickly relieves the stiffness and soreness, effecting a complete cure. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

## BILLS BEFORE THE GOVERNOR AND WHAT BECAME OF THEM

Bills presented to Governor for signature:

Bills signed: 20  
Bills rejected: 1  
Bills vetoed: 1

Bills which were approved by Governor Dole:

Act 1. To provide money for the purchase of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii for the year 1901 from the public Treasury (\$25,000).

Act 2. Relating to the criminal jurisdiction of the district magistrates, and amending section 1 of Act 40 of the laws of 1898, and section 2 of chapter LVII of the laws of 1892.

Act 3. To provide an emergency fund to be used in repairing the damages caused by the late storm.

Act 4. To prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold and to prevent minors from visiting such places.

Act 5. To prevent the unlawful wearing of the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Act 6. To appropriate \$2,500 for the use of the Board of Education in making a display at the Buffalo Exposition.

Act 7. To provide for names of streets, roads and lanes in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

Act 8. Providing for the numbering of buildings in the district of Honolulu, Island of Oahu.

Act 9. To provide for the exemption of certain personal property from judgment, execution, distress and forced sale, and repealing an Act entitled "An Act to facilitate the recovery of rents," passed on the 10th of January, 1895, and all other laws in conflict with this Act.

Act 10. Relating to the appointment of bailiffs for certain courts in the Territory of Hawaii and defining the duties and powers of such bailiffs and fixing the amount of their compensation and providing for the payment of such compensation.

Act 11. Relating to the sale of alcohol and amending section 15, and repealing sections 10, 13 and 14 of Act 64 of the Session Laws of 1896.

Act 12. To amend section 45 of chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892 relating to causes of absence, disqualification and vacancies in the office of Circuit Judges.

Act 13. Providing for the promulgation of the laws.

Act 14. To amend section 1 of Act 20 of the laws of 1896, relating to gross cheat.

Act 15. To provide for the ascertainment and payment of all claims which may be made by persons whose property was destroyed by fire in the years 1899 and 1900 under orders of the Board of Health.

Act 16. To define the Territorial seal.

Act 17. To protect laborers and employees from extortion.

Act 18. To repeal certain obsolete laws.

Act 19. To amend section 20 of chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892.

Act 20. To provide a tax on incomes.

Act 21. Making an appropriation to satisfy the claim and demand of Her Majesty Elizabeth against the Republic of Hawaii and the Territory of Hawaii. (This Act appropriated \$250,000 in a lump sum.) Was to have had the approval of Congress before becoming valid.

Act 22. An Act to amend section 54 and 55 of an Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department, approved the 25th of November, 1892, being chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892. (This law changed the terms of the Supreme Court.)

Act 23. An Act to create the office of Transportation Commissioner, fixing his salary and defining his duties and duties of common carriers and providing penalties for violations thereof.

Act 24. An Act relating to licensed physicians.

Act 25. An Act to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires and poles of the Oahu Ice & Electric Company in the streets of Honolulu and elsewhere on the Island of Oahu. (This bill failed to receive the Governor's signature because it did not carry a clause, "subject to the approval of Congress.")

Act 26. An Act to authorize W. W. Diamond, his associates, successors and assigns to manufacture and supply hydro-carbon gas and its by-products in Honolulu. (This bill failed for the same reason.)

Act 27. An Act to provide for creating certain counties in the Territory of Hawaii and providing a form of government for such counties. (This is the famous "County bill" of the Home Rule party.) Vetoed bill. Passed over the Governor's veto.

Act 28. An Act to amend section 814 of chapter 59 of the Session Laws of 1897 in regard to taxation of female dogs.

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Act 70. An Act to create the office of Transportation Commissioner, fixing his salary and defining his duties and duties of common carriers and providing penalties for violations thereof.

Act 71. An Act relating to licensed physicians.

Act 72. An Act to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires and poles of the Oahu Ice & Electric Company in the streets of Honolulu and elsewhere on the Island of Oahu. (This bill failed to receive the Governor's signature because it did not carry a clause, "subject to the approval of Congress.")

Act 73. An Act to authorize W. W. Diamond, his associates, successors and assigns to manufacture and supply hydro-carbon gas and its by-products in Honolulu. (This bill failed for the same reason.)

Act 74. An Act to provide for creating certain counties in the Territory of Hawaii and providing a form of government for such counties. (This is the famous "County bill" of the Home Rule party.) Vetoed bill. Passed over the Governor's veto.

Act 75. An Act to amend section 814 of chapter 59 of the Session Laws of 1897 in regard to taxation of female dogs.

Act 76. Making an appropriation to satisfy the claim and demand of Her Majesty Elizabeth against the Republic of Hawaii and the Territory of Hawaii. (This Act appropriated \$250,000 in a lump sum.) Was to have had the approval of Congress before becoming valid.

Act 77. An Act to amend section 54 and 55 of an Act to reorganize the Judiciary Department, approved the 25th of November, 1892, being chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892. (This law changed the terms of the Supreme Court.)

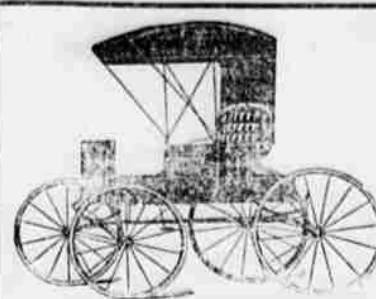
Act 78. An Act to create the office of Transportation Commissioner, fixing his salary and defining his duties and duties of common carriers and providing penalties for violations thereof.

Act 79. An Act relating to licensed physicians.

## OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy soles are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in blacks and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

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For San Francisco.

DORIC	MAY 3	COPTIC	MAY 4
NIIPPON MARU	MAY 10	AMERICA MARU	MAY 14
PERU	MAY 18	PEKING	MAY 28
COPTIC	MAY 28	GAELIC	MAY 28
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 6	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 11
PEKING	JUNE 13	CHINA	JUNE 11
GAELIC	JUNE 21	DORIC	JUNE 21
HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 28	NIIPPON MARU	JULY 1
CINA	JULY 1	PERU	JULY 1
DORIC	JULY 14	COPTIC	JULY 24
NIIPPON MARU	JULY 24	AMERICA MARU	JULY 24
PERU	AUG. 1	PEKING	AUG. 1
		GAELIC	AUG. 1

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO

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## Just Received Cabot's Creosote Stains

A CARLOAD OF

All numbers direct from the factory.

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Garden Hose, all sizes. A complete line of Paints and Varnishes.

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speech, set forth the importance of confirming the Governor's appointments, as nothing could be done after Friday, the third day of May."

(Continued on Page 5.)

Dr. Cooper's eleventh hour confirmation by the Senate was made at the request of Judge Humphreys, whose family physician he is.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn. The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.















# LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

## COMMERCIAL.

A list of bills and their titles as introduced by the House of Representatives; also a list of those passed in the House and signed or vetoed by the Governor.

1. An Act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901 from the Public Treasury. Wm. Moorman, Jr.

2. An Act to appropriate an emergency fund to be used in repairing the damage caused by the late storm. C. H. Dickey.

3. An Act relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward; and amending section 1367 of the Civil Code and section 28 of chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892 as amended by Act 56 of the Session Laws of 1898. A. G. M. Robertson.

4. To provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of bubonic plague in Honolulu, and elsewhere in this Territory, and by the confinement in Honolulu on January 29th, 1899, and to report thereon. A. F. Gilman.

5. An Act to authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons out of this Territory. A. G. M. Robertson.

6. An Act to repeal sections 1378, 1386, 1387, 1388 and 1389 of the Civil Code, relating to the sale of real estate in this Territory by foreign guardians.

7. To authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu. W. H. Hoogs.

8. To amend section 117 of chapter 10 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to attending schools. R. P. H. H. Hoogs.

9. To repeal section 922, 925, and the second paragraph of section 924, part V, chapter 59 of the Penal Laws as compiled in 1897, relating to vaccination. H. M. Kanioho.

10. To amend section 30 of chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892. A. G. M. Robertson.

11. To abolish personal taxes and to repeal sections 806, 807 and 809 of the Civil Code relating thereto. H. M. Kanioho.

12. To repeal section 561 of the Civil Laws of 1897. S. H. Haaboe.

13. To repeal certain obsolete laws. A. G. M. Robertson.

14. An Act to prohibit the Board or Boards of Health, or health officer or officers from condemning for destruction any property without compensation.

15. To amend section 814, chapter 59 of the Civil Laws. S. H. Haaboe. Passed over veto.

16. Relating to the criminal jurisdiction of District Magistrates and amending section 1 of Act 40 of the Laws of 1896 and section 11 of chapter LVII of the Laws of 1892. A. G. M. Robertson.

17. Relating to practice in criminal cases and amending sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of chapter XXII of the Session Laws of 1878. A. G. M. Robertson.

18. To amend section 2 of chapter 1 of the Penal Code, defining felonies and misdemeanors. A. G. M. Robertson.

19. Relating to the sale of alcohol; amending section 15, and repealing sections 10, 12 and 14 of the Session Laws of 1894. A. G. M. Robertson.

20. To amend sections 872 and 873 of the Penal Laws of 1897. J. W. Paele.

21. To provide that only American citizens and qualified voters of the Territory of Hawaii shall be employed in public works. J. K. Hihio.

22. To provide that eight hours shall constitute a legal day's work, either mechanical or industrial. J. K. Hihio.

23. An Act to provide a tax on incomes.

24. An Act empowering District Magistrates to issue commissions to take testimony. C. H. Dickey.

25. An Act providing for judgments by default in suits upon contracts before District Magistrates. C. H. Dickey.

26. An Act to repeal section 11 of chapter LVI of the Penal Code of 1892, and chapter XXXVI of the Session Laws of 1896, relating to the desertion of husband and wife. C. H. Dickey.

27. To abolish personal taxes. C. H. Dickey.

28. To adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii. J. Kumalae.

29. To amend section 311 of the Civil Code, relating to cart and dray tax. H. M. Kanioho.

30. To amend chapter LVII of the Penal Code of 1892, entitled "To mitigate the evils and diseases arising from prostitution," by adding a new section thereto. C. H. Dickey.

31. To provide for and to regulate the sending of youths to the Marine or abroad to be educated. J. Kumalae.

32. An Act to amend sections 319 and 320 of chapter 35 of the Penal Laws. J. K. Hihio.

33. An Act for the suppression of vice and immoral and lewd practices, and to repeal sections 856 to 863, both inclusive, of the Penal Laws of Hawaii. J. K. Hihio.

34. To provide for the great seal of the Territory and to repeal chapter 5, title II, Civil Laws of Hawaii. J. K. Prendergast.

35. To authorize and provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of a street railway upon certain streets and roads in the District of Honolulu, and elsewhere on the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, by the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited. J. K. Prendergast.

36. An Act providing for the control and management of the Government sewerage system. J. P. Makainai.

37. To repeal sections 317, 318, 319, 322 and 323 of the Penal Laws of 1897 relating to Sunday. Wm. Aylett.

38. To amend section 2 of Act 23 of the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii, session of 1894. John Emmelhuth.

39. To provide for election of a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States; fixing the time, place and manner of holding such election; providing for notice of vacancy and for ordering a special election to fill such vacancy; also providing for the approval and ratification of the election of such Delegate voted for at the general election held in the Territory of Hawaii in the year A. D. 1900. W. B. Nallima.

40. To prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold and to prevent minors from visiting such places. W. H. Hoogs.

41. Providing for names of streets, roads and lanes in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu. J. P. Makainai.

42. Providing for the numbering of buildings and lots in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu. J. P. Makainai.

43. Giving the right of appeal to any person adjudged by any District Judge, Circuit Court, or by any Judge of any District Court or by any District Magistrate, or by any officer or person authorized by the laws of said Territory to take testimony, in the Territory of Hawaii, from such decision to the Supreme Court of said Territory; and prescribing

The semi-monthly circular of Better's Commercial Agency for May 1 has the following data concerning commercial affairs in this district:

There seems to be an unusually good feeling among all lines of trade with, out any special or apparent reason. Conditions are undoubtedly better in appearance, and prospective trade was never brighter, and yet even during the week preceding this report there have never been more dull times. Hopefulness actuates all classes, and special comment is unnecessary in any particular line. The building impetus is far from quiet, and more buildings are under contemplation, many of the very high class. Two more brick blocks are under construction, one on the Austin property on King street, opposite Wall, Nichols Company, the other on Port street, opposite Love building. Rumors are running that King street, between Port and Alakoa, is to have more.

Considerable comment is made on the effect of the new Exemption law, recently adopted and now in force. Undoubtedly it will, presently, work hardship among the retail merchants with large lines of outstanding credit, in advance of the effect to be felt in the future. Conditions are, of every kind, may be more cautiously given. In this way, perhaps, good may result to both merchant and customer, and a firmer cash basis for business be established and maintained. Much unfavorable comment is, however, being made at the present time.

The mortgage indebtedness in the Territory has increased over one million dollars since our last report.

AMENDED CHARTERS.

Woodlawn Fruit Company, Limited; Puna Plantation, Hailu Sugar Company, American Sugar Company, Kwa Plantation Company.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Hawaiian Realty and Maturity Company, Limited; Walipio Limalau, Limited; W. J. England Plumbing Company.

EXCHANGE.

Following are the current rates of exchange to the countries named, gold basis: American Atlantic Coast, 50 cents per \$100; Pacific Coast, 50 cents per \$100; British eight, 41 per \$ sterling; sixty days, 41.87 per \$ sterling; German, 24 1/2 per mark; Japanese, 50 cents per Jap yen; Chinese, 48 1/2 cents per Mexican dollar.

STOCK SALES FOR APRIL.

Cokala	70	\$18.50	\$1,285.00
O. R. & L. Co.	25	18.25	456.25
O. R. & L. Co.	5	18.00	90.00
O. R. & L. Co.	1000	103.00	103,000.00
O. R. & L. Co.	25	105.00	2,625.00
People's Ice & Refrigerating Co.	50	90.00	4,500.00
People's Ice & Refrigerating Co.	45	85.00	3,825.00
Ewa	745	28.00	20,860.00
Ewa	50	27.87 1/2	1,393.75
Ewa	46	27.75	1,276.50
Ewa	128	27.50	3,520.00
Olaa, paid up	20	15.27 1/2	307.50
Olaa, assessable	300	15.25	4,575.00
Olaa, assessable	45	4.75	213.75
Olaa, assessable	20	4.62 1/2	92.50
Olaa, assessable	12	4.50	54.00
McBryde, paid up	130	12.00	1,560.00
McBryde, paid up	12	10.00	120.00
McBryde, assessable	325	8.00	2,600.00
McBryde, assessable	5	7.75	38.75
McBryde, assessable	200	7.50	1,500.00
McBryde, assessable	200	7.00	1,400.00
Pioneer Mill Co.	25	115.00	2,875.00
Walalua	15	117.50	1,762.50
Walalua	55	117.00	6,435.00
Walalua	15	116.75	1,751.25
Walalua	35	116.50	4,077.50
Walalua	10	116.25	1,162.50
Walalua	5	116.75	578.75
Walalua	10	115.50	1,155.00
Walalua	10	115.25	1,152.50
Walalua	66	115.00	7,590.00
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	50	42.00	2,100.00
Hawaiian Sugar Co.	45	41.00	1,845.00
Honolulu	25	172.50	4,312.50
First American Savings Bank	40	100.00	4,000.00
O. R. & L. Co. bonds	2000	104.00	208,000.00
Hawaiian Govt. 6 per cent bonds	3000	100.00	300,000.00
Oahu Sugar Co.	25	157.50	3,937.50
Oahu Sugar Co.	17	154.50	2,626.50
Oahu Sugar Co.	10	154.00	1,540.00
Oahu Sugar Co.	8	153.00	1,224.00
Oahu Sugar Co.	5	153.50	767.50
Kahuku	200	20.00	4,000.00
Kahuku	20	20.00	400.00

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends paid during April: Pacific Sugar Company, 5 per cent; Honolulu Sugar Company, 3 per cent; O. R. & L. Co., 50 cents.

The mortgage indebtedness has increased since our last report, \$1,361,487. Recorded instruments have been as follows: Deeds, 11; \$145,000.00; mortgages, 68; \$1,253,206; leases, 34; releases, 32; \$207,718; bills of sale, 12; \$2,818; assignment of mortgages, 7; assignment of leases, 8; powers of attorney, 10; agreements, 5; affidavits, 2.

Mortgages, no rate given, \$115,306; mortgages at 6 per cent, \$1,005,100; mortgages at 7 per cent, \$5,100; mortgages at 8 per cent, \$43,899; mortgages at 9 per cent, \$1,300; mortgages at 10 per cent, \$5,400; mortgages at 12 per cent, \$200. Total, \$1,361,487.

underground. Wm. Moorman, Jr.

61. To amend the title of chapter LXII of the Penal Laws as compiled in A. D. 1897, and sections 857, 858 and 859 of the said Penal Laws, relating to leprosy. Sol. Kawahoa.

62. An Act to fix the salaries of the Territory. S. Kawahoa.

63. To repeal section 815 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewaliko.

64. To amend section 816 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to dog tax. J. Ewaliko.

65. Creating the office of Transportation Commissioner. F. W. Beckley.

66. An Act repealing Act 60 of Laws of 1896; also chapter 57 of the Session Laws in connection therewith. F. W. Beckley.

67. To permit any person to treat leprosy without license. J. Ewaliko.

68. Defining and fixing penalties of procurers, pimps and owners, agents or lessees of houses or places used or resorted to for the purposes of prostitution or lewdness. F. W. Beckley.

69. To provide for a right of action for damages for death caused by wrongful acts, neglect or default. J. K. Prendergast.

70. To provide the use of the English or Hawaiian language in the practice of the Circuit Courts on the Territory of Hawaii. H. M. Kanioho.

71. For the regulating and conducting of games of chance at which money or other articles of value may be lost or won. R. H. Maekau.

72. To amend section 837 of the Civil Laws as compiled in A. D. 1897. J. W. K. K.

73. To amend sections 260, 261, and to repeal section 264 of the Civil Laws set forth in a compilation made by Sidney M. Ballou under authority of the Legislature, and published and entitled "Civil Laws, relating to Oiaa reservation." W. B. Nallima.

74. To amend section 11B of Act 23 of the Laws of 1898 relating to the auditing of public accounts and disbursement of public moneys. A. G. M. Robertson.

75. Providing a system of taxation for the Territory of Hawaii and repealing all laws heretofore passed and in force relating to taxation. W. B. Nallima.

76. To amend section 14 of chapter 25 of the Session Laws of 1897, relating to the names of streets, roads and lanes in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu. J. P. Makainai.

77. To amend section 129 of the Civil Code as amended by chapter 22 of the Session Laws of 1892. J. Monarrat.

78. Relating to the directors and officers of joint stock companies. J. Emmelhuth.

79. An Act to regulate the observance of Sunday Laws. R. W. Aylett.

80. An Act to amend sections 16 and 12 of Act 45 of the Session Laws of 1896. J. Emmelhuth.

81. To grant the sum of \$100,000 to Queen Liliuokalani. Committee on Finance.

the procedure governing the same, and providing for bail in such appeals. J. M. Monarrat.

44. To establish and maintain school libraries. Sol. Kawahoa.

45. To amend chapter XLIII of the Penal Code, entitled "Keeping a disorderly house," by adding two new sections thereto, relating to the landlords and owners of houses, buildings and premises wherein disorderly houses are kept. C. H. Dickey.

46. To amend section 812 of the Civil Laws, relating to carriage tax. J. Ewaliko.

47. To amend section 274 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to the maintenance of highways. J. P. Makainai.

48. Providing for and creating certain counties in the Territory of Hawaii, and providing a form of government for such counties.

49. To appropriate pension for ex-Queen Liliuokalani. J. K. Keiki.

50. To repeal chapter 25 of the Penal Laws of 1897, relating to prohibit gambling and gaming. S. K. Mahoe.

51. Relating to the segregation of lepers. H. M. Kanioho.

52. Authorizing the Board of Health to prohibit persons afflicted with leprosy and pulmonary tuberculosis from entering and remaining in this Territory. Committee on Public Health.

53. Rules and regulations for administering oaths and holding elections. J. Emmelhuth.

54. To strictly prohibit the Territorial Government from opening, laying or constructing streets, roads or public highways on properties owned by one or more persons without first obtaining the consent of the owners thereof. W. B. Nallima.

55. To amend section 123 of the Civil Laws, as compiled in 1897, relating to the teaching of the English and Hawaiian languages in public and private schools. J. K. Kawau.

56. To regulate the employment of labor on the public works of this Territory. Committee on Judiciary.

57. To amend section 45 of chapter LVII of the Session Laws of 1892, relating to cases of absence, disqualification and vacancy in the offices of Circuit Judges. A. G. M. Robertson.

58. To prevent the wanton destruction of the food fishes living in the waters of the Territory of Hawaii. A. G. M. Robertson.

59. To authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires and poles of Oahu Ice and Electric Company on the streets of Honolulu and elsewhere on the Island of Oahu. A. F. Gilman.

60. Relating to the time within which all wires used for telegraph, telephone or for the purpose of operating street railways, or for lighting in cities and towns of every two thousand population shall be placed not less than two feet

the Civil Laws. R. H. Maekau.

18. Relating to the criminal jurisdiction of District Magistrates. A. G. M. Robertson.

19. Relating to practice in criminal cases and amending sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of chapter XXII of the Session Laws of 1878. A. G. M. Robertson.

20. To amend section 2 of chapter 1 of the Penal Code, defining felonies and misdemeanors. A. G. M. Robertson.

21. Relating to the sale of alcohol; amending section 15, and repealing sections 10, 12 and 14 of the Session Laws of 1894. A. G. M. Robertson.

22. An Act to provide a tax on incomes. C. H. Dickey.

23. To provide for the great seal of the Territory and to repeal chapter 5, title II, Civil Laws of Hawaii. J. K. Prendergast.

24. To authorize and provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of a street railway upon certain streets and roads in the District of Honolulu, and elsewhere on the Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, by the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited. J. K. Prendergast.

25. An Act providing for the control and management of the Government sewerage system. J. P. Makainai.

26. To amend section 2 of Act 23 of the Session Laws of 1892. John Emmelhuth.

27. To prevent the employment of minors in places where intoxicating liquors are sold, and to prevent minors from visiting such places. W. H. Hoogs.

28. Providing for names of streets, roads and lanes in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu. J. P. Makainai.

29. Providing for the numbering of buildings and lots in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu. J. P. Makainai.

30. To establish and maintain school libraries. Sol. Kawahoa.

31. Providing for certain counties in the Territory.

32. Authorizing the Board of Health to prohibit persons afflicted with leprosy and pulmonary tuberculosis from entering and remaining in this Territory. Committee on Public Health.

33. To regulate the employment of labor on the public works of this Territory. Committee on Judiciary.

34. To extend School street from Liliha street to Kamehameha IV. road in the District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, and to make appropriation for said extension. J. P. Makainai.

35. To authorize a franchise to construct, maintain and operate an electric railway in the District of Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii. W. B. Nallima.

36. An Act to authorize and provide for the construction, maintenance and operation of a steam railway or railways in the Districts of North and South Kona and South Kohala, Island of Hawaii. J. W. Kellio.

37. To authorize the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii to issue license to any one applying for the same to practice medicine in the Territory of Hawaii. J. W. Kellio.

38. To amend section 5 of Act 23 of the Laws of 1896, relating to the widening of certain streets in Honolulu. Emmelhuth.

39. An Act to regulate the employment of labor on the public works of this Territory. Committee on Judiciary.

40. An Act to define a legal day's work. Committee on Judiciary.

41. Providing for qualifications of persons elected or appointed to public office. Committee on Judiciary.

42. To amend sections 430, 433 and 435 of chapter 41 of the Penal Laws of 1897 relating to "Intoxicating liquors." J. P. Makainai.

43. Regulating plumbing and the registration of plumbers. Makainai.

44. Relating to the appointment of an Inspector of weights and measures. Makainai.

45. To prevent the storage of lumber within the fire limits of the City of Honolulu. J. P. Makainai.

46. Repealing sections 423-30 and amending sections 431-432 of Penal Laws relating to manufacture and sale of intoxicants. Monarrat.

47. Defining unlawful influence of voters and penalties therefor. Emmelhuth.

48. Amending sections 1, 2, 3, 12 and 16 and repealing section 13 of chapter 40, Session Laws of 1890 relating to collection of debts from Government beneficiaries. Prendergast.

49. In relation to attorneys-at-law. Kanioho.

50. Appropriating \$10,000 for the use of the Territorial Delegate. Gilman.

51. For the relief of Antonio G. Sorra. J. B. Nallima.

52. An Act to amend Act 25 of the Laws of 1898, relating to and concerning vehicles, tires and wheels, by adding a new section to be called section 5A. Makainai.

53. Relating to cremation. Mahoe.

54. To provide for the payment of claims of damages by persons imprisoned in the year 1895. Mahoe.

55. To repeal Act 18 of the Session Laws of 1895, and to revise section 1915 of the Civil Laws of 1897, relating to right of dower. Mahoe.

56. Amending Penal Laws of '97 relating to vehicles and drivers. Mahoe.

57. Authorizing the granting of licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors to restaurant-keepers. Monarrat.

58. Amending Session Laws of '96 relating to fire limits. Dickey.

59. Providing for the extension of Pa'uhi street. Mahoe.

60. To relate to the sale of fish in the City of Honolulu, Island of Oahu. S. K. Mahoe.

61. Appropriating funds to satisfy the claims of H. M. Liliuokalani. Nallima.

62. To purchase stamps for lepers. Paele.

63. Granting privileges to the Pacific Heights electric railway. Beckley.

64. To provide for clerks and interpreters for the District Court of Honolulu, Island of Oahu. Mahoe.

65. To repeal sections 317, 318, 319, 320, 322, 324 and 325 of the Penal Laws as compiled in A. D. 1897 relating to vaccination, and to prohibit the Board of Health from making and publishing any rules or regulations whereby children may be compelled to be vaccinated. Ahuli, Jr.

66. To provide for the punishment of persons who shall obtain advances under promise or agreement to work, and who shall refuse to commence or complete said work. Paele.

BILLS PASSED.

House Bill 1. To appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1901 from the Public Treasury. Wm. Moorman, Jr. Signed.

2. To appropriate an emergency fund to be used in repairing the damage caused by the late storm. C. H. Dickey. Signed.

3. Relating to the jurisdiction of Circuit Judges at chambers in matters concerning the relation of guardian and ward; and amending section 1367 of the Civil Code and section 28 of chapter 57 of the Session Laws of 1892 as amended by Act 56 of the Session Laws of 1898. A. G. M. Robertson.

4. To authorize the removal of persons under guardianship and the personal property of such persons out of this Territory. A. G. M. Robertson.

5. To authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu. W. H. Hoogs.

6. To repeal sections 922, 925 and the second paragraph of section 924, part V, chapter 59 of the Penal Laws as compiled in 1897, relating to vaccination. H. M. Kanioho. Vetted and passed over veto.

7. To repeal certain obsolete laws. A. G. M. Robertson. Signed.

8. To amend section 314, chapter 59 of the Civil Laws.

# YESTERDAY'S COURT NOTES

TWO MORE NEW ATTORNEYS.

R. H. Maekau, a member of the House of Representatives, was yesterday examined and admitted to practice law in the District Courts and before the Circuit Judges of the Territory at chambers on appeal, and upon taking his oath received his license.

H. Kawahoa was also examined, admitted and licensed.

REGULAR COMPANY CONTROVERSY.

An answer has been filed by the defendant in the case of the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company vs. Waluku Sugar Company to the plaintiff's bill for an injunction.

It is denied that the plaintiff is the owner in fee simple of the ahupua'a of Waluku, together with its konohiki and other rights. It is alleged, on the contrary, that the ahupua'a of Waluku was originally a crown land of large extent; that the valley of the Waluku stream is a portion of said ahupua'a and forms a natural basin on its westerly portion, and that the waters of said stream and the konohiki rights concerned are appurtenant to the land within said basin, and to no other portion of said ahupua'a.

It is further alleged that while said ahupua'a was in the possession of the crown the business of sugar planting was begun in said valley by various tenants of the crown, and the waters of Waluku stream were used for irrigating the land; thereafter Kamehameha IV., one of the sovereigns of the Kingdom, sold and conveyed in various parcels all of the kula land suitable for cultivation in said valley for the cultivation of sugar cane, with the exception of twenty acres, and this defendant is now the owner of all of said kula land, with the exceptions aforesaid. The sale by the crown carried all the konohiki rights, together with the right to all the water flowing in Waluku stream over and above the water appurtenant to the kula lands of the crown and private persons. All of these rights, it is alleged, the defendant and its predecessors in title have exercised for more than twenty years. It is admitted by the defendant that a large portion of the ahupua'a of Waluku, together with certain of the konohiki rights appurtenant to the same, is alleged, the portion of the ahupua'a of Waluku owned by plaintiff does not include any of the kula lands in the valley of the Waluku stream suitable for cultivation.

Open, notorious, continuous and adverse possession of the water rights in question, without reference to the rights of the konohiki, for over thirty years, is alleged by defendant.

Defendant alleges as a further and separate answer, that plaintiff holds all its claims to ownership in the ahupua'a of Waluku, and appurtenant water rights, by and under conveyances from one Claus Spreckels and in no other manner; that in 1894 a certain water controversy came before A. G. M. Robertson, a special commissioner of private ways and water rights, and afterwards by appeal to the Supreme Court. Thirty-eight plaintiffs in that controversy brought suit against the Waluku Sugar Company and Claus Spreckels, defendants. It is alleged that the subject matter of the present suit and the one referred to is the same, and the record evidence and judgments in that case are pleaded as decisive of all the issues raised.

The answer is lengthy and many other phases of the controversy are replied to, the dam controversy being also considered.

## GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL

Yesterday was the regular day for the session of the Executive Council, but as there were very few heads of departments left, and the Governor was indisposed, no meeting was held. The following opinions, however, was given out by Attorney General Dickey:

"I have the honor, at your request, to submit the following report relative to the application of Dr. James H. Raymond for permission to prospect for water in the land of Kahikulu, and, if found, to use the same according to the terms which he offers."

"The facts, as I understand them, are as follows: Kahikulu is a tract of about 17,000 acres. None of it is capable of being utilized for agriculture; part of it is mountain pasture and the remainder is a waste of rocks. Dr. Raymond is in possession as assignee of a lease from the Government for a term of about thirty years to run. The value of the land will be greatly increased if a supply of water sufficient for drinking purposes can be developed. Dr. Raymond has already spent about a thousand dollars prospecting, and has obtained sufficient water to supply the drinking trough. He thinks it probable that by tunnelling six or eight hundred feet, enough water can be found to fill a one-half inch pipe. This will require quite a large outlay. Dr. Raymond's proposition is to assume the risk and expense on condition that one-half of the water which he finds can be appurtenant to the land of Kahikulu, and the other half appurtenant to a neighboring land some six miles away which he owns in fee simple, he having the perpetual right to convey it to said land by means of a water pipe.

"The only utility of this large section of Maui is for grazing purposes, and the number of cattle that can exist upon it depends upon the possibility of obtaining water for them to drink. It has heretofore been considered, as I understand, by persons familiar with this mountain tract, that such an undertaking as Dr. Raymond proposes is impracticable; and if he, at his own risk and expense, is willing to try it, it certainly is for the public interest that he should be permitted to do so.

"I am inclined to think that it is in the power of the Territorial Government to accept his offer.

"While, under the Organic Act, the control, use, income and benefit of this land is in the Territory of Hawaii until Congress otherwise directs, the title is in the United States, and I think any contract between the Territorial Government and Dr. Raymond should contain a provision that it is made subject to the rights of the United States."

Heavy rains and snowstorms have been working great disaster in Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Northern West Virginia. The Ohio river valley towns are under water and several lives are known to have been lost, others being feared for. The financial loss cannot be estimated.

## Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3 1/2-15c; centrifugal, 56 test, 4 1/2-15c to 4 1/4c; molasses sugar, 2 1/2-15c to 2 1/4c. Refined, firm; crushed, 2 1/2-15c; powdered, 2 1/2-15c; granulated, 2 1/2-15c.

is justified in so doing. It would be unwise to do so. It would be unwise to do so. It would be unwise to do so.

George: The point of your argument is not only seen but felt. And so they quip and quirk from cock-crow until they sleep.

W. W. AVERHAM Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

Relna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.



# MAY DAY IN HONOLULU

## THOUSANDS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN MAKE MERRY

AS IF to smile, its approval and to add its glorious completeness to the tropical beauty of the first great Mayday festival celebrated in the islands, the sun rose over the crest of Punchbowl yesterday morning in dazzling brightness, and as it rolled upward into the heavens, surely it could not have looked down, anywhere in its great orbit, upon a more beautiful or a happier scene. Five thousand children, flower-decked and clad in gay holiday attire, marched and danced and sang together in and about the green, shaded Capitol grounds. The little ones of Honolulu's schools were uniquely representative of the city's cosmopolitan population, the gay colors and odd cut of diminutive Oriental costumes worn by tiny Japanese and Chinese tots mingling prettily with the white and daintily colored dresses of the American and Hawaiian children. Nowhere, perhaps, in all the world could the scene have been counterpointed in respect to the harmonious intermingling of children of so many nationalities, each child clad in its national mode of dress.

It was the children's day. That was what it was meant to be by those who planned it, and nothing was spared to make it that which it was—the happiest and most memorable day for five thousand little ones, that they have had for many a day, or that they will experience for a long time to come.

Words fall short of describing the interest and beauty of the scenes of the morning about the Capitol grounds and the Drilled. At about 9 o'clock columns of little ones, marshalled by their teachers, began to arrive at the Drilled grounds from all directions, each little one decked with flowers and green leis, and dressed in cool white or pretty colors. Each advancing column bore gay silken banners, announcing the name of the school, and the kindergarten tots won the hearts of all spectators as they toddled in a happy march, holding to the ends of ribbon streamers from a pretty wreath of leaves and flowers borne aloft at the head of the column.

The teachers were obviously proud of their little charges, and well they might be, for without exception, the various schools made an excellent showing in the matter of discipline, and their marching would have done credit to larger soldiers. As the various schools, each class with its own colors in flowers, banners and decorations, were marshalled in position on the Drilled grounds, preparatory for the march to the Maypole, the effect was indescribably attractive. Even the early possessors of cameras were at work, and no better opportunity could have been afforded them for securing interesting results, than that had in the passing of this Honolulu children's parade, of which few countries could show the equal. The Hawaiian children were greatly in the majority, but the procession was generously dotted with tiny tots of the Japanese and Chinese persuasion, and little ones of intermingled parentage. Young America was next in evidence in point of number, but irrespective of nationality there was the spirit of Young America all through, and when all five thousand joined in the singing of the national hymn, was a spectacle which might furnish food for thought for the contemplative.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the march to the Drilled grounds, headed by the Kamehameha Boys' School Band playing the rollicking strains of "I Will Waive a Lei," otherwise "The Steamer Day Song." Five thousand children marched behind, little and big, and of all the varieties of temperament that are to be found in as many "grown-ups." The irrepressible spirit of mischief crowded out here and there, the offender being sometimes a roguish-eyed native boy; sometimes a tiny kimoned and sandalled individual of serene countenance, or a small study in loose yellow and blue trousers and blouse, with a braided queue dangling at his small heels. Such spirits of mild disturbance kept the teachers busy during the march, but the lines were kept creditably straight, and there was no hitch in arrangements, and no awkwardness in the management of the thousands of merry makers. They marched through the Capitol grounds, entering at the main gate, marching out at the Richards street gate, and back to again at the King street entrance, thence to the places assigned them, by schools, about the circular space reserved for the Maypole dance.

Kamehameha Boys' School Band followed the Kamehameha Boys' School Band with the Territorial Band, the two bands alternating with music. The Mayday music played by the Territorial Band was a pretty and rollicking harmony of his own arrangement, being the various kindergarten and primary school songs, interspersed in "Thus Pours the Pol. Mar." "Four Post is Sailing." "There's a Great Big Mango Tree." "I Will Make a Lei" and "The Sunflower Song" (by Mrs. Pease), were all interspersed, and as a few bars of the familiar air were played the children took up the song. When the various schools had marched to their places the Territorial Band took its place in the stand.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson, Mrs. Atkinson, F. H. Gibson, inspector general of schools, Professor W. D. Alexander, of the Board of Education, J. K. Burkett, of Kauai, W.

W. Hall, of the Kihuna Art League, and Mrs. William Montrose Graham, also of the Art League, were on the stage, and reviewed the procession, which reflected so much credit upon the Art League, under whose auspices the festival was given.



The Capitol building lanais, steps and windows were thronged, and carriages filled the driveways. Applause was generously accorded each school as the banners and kahilis carried were especially beautiful, the latter being made of gorgeous red lehua flowers.

The blue and yellow colors of Punahou College made a brilliant showing. The girls of the college bore their banner of championship in basketball contests. Loos of made and clusters of pond lilies were the pretty characteristics of the Walkiki School. The Pohukani School girls were all dressed in white, and wore yellow leis, their column being one of the prettiest. The High School's special feature was its handsome banner. The Moiliili Primary School bore a banner of the American shield with two eagles, the pupils wearing plumaria leis. St. Andrew's Primary was prettily represented by girls in white with great clusters of red flowers and red leis around their hats. F. W. Damon headed the procession of the pupils of Mills' Institute, the Chinese pupils presenting a fine appearance. Kaahumanu School wore made leis and carnations. The Royal School girls, dressed in white and wearing red leis, carried several handsome banners. The Normal School pupils wore ribbons of red, white and blue, and wore red and white leis. The tiny pupils of Manoa School received especial applause. They wore yellow and green leis, and carried a pretty wreath with streamers of colored ribbons. Maunaloa School carried a beautiful blue banner with a golden star, bearing the name of the school in gilt. The May Queen was chosen from Kaunani School, and the Maypole dancers were all her classmates. Without exception, the rest of the schools are deserving of much credit for their showing.

It had been announced that Governor Dole would make an address, but he was indisposed, and could not attend. The program after the march, was opened with "America," by the Territorial Band, the vast throng joining in the chorus. Superintendent Atkinson made a brief address to the children: "Our schools," he said, "are the pride of our country. The better the schools, the better will be the future people. The Mayday festival has been observed in many countries for many years, but we have never before held it. We will continue to do so now for years, and I hope for centuries to come. We are all here as Americans now, and we are under a country that will go on for ages."

Musical numbers by the band followed, interspersed by songs from various schools, the strains of song coming from various parts of the grounds as each school sang. "Hawaii" by E. A. P. Newcomb, was sung by Kamehameha School, after which "Welcome My Woods," by Robert F. Fox, was given by the Normal School and grammar grades of the public schools. "Daybreak" by G. A.

Veaz Jr., was next sung by Punahou School pupils, and then came "Sunny Manoa," by the girls from the Kawahao Seminary. The High School sang "A Forest Ramble," by Franz Abt, and the grammar and primary grades of the public schools rendered "Home, Sweet Home."

Then came the crowning of the May Queen and the beautiful Maypole dance. The pole was in the center of the circular space reserved for the dance, and was gay with green and yellow streamers, at the top of it being a cluster of bougainvillea. Just in front of the bandstand, under the pretty lit pine trees, the throne had been erected. The tree was trimmed in wreaths of purple and yellow, and the throne was a mass of purple magentas, the royal chair being overhung with a great crown of violets, marigolds and yellow roses.

The twenty girls who danced the Maypole danced, tripped to their places as the band struck up the music, and taking the ends of the gay streamers, the Chinese pupils presenting a fine appearance. Kaahumanu School wore made leis and carnations. The Royal School girls, dressed in white and wearing red leis, carried several handsome banners. The Normal School pupils wore ribbons of red, white and blue, and wore red and white leis. The tiny pupils of Manoa School received especial applause. They wore yellow and green leis, and carried a pretty wreath with streamers of colored ribbons. Maunaloa School carried a beautiful blue banner with a golden star, bearing the name of the school in gilt. The May Queen was chosen from Kaunani School, and the Maypole dancers were all her classmates. Without exception, the rest of the schools are deserving of much credit for their showing.

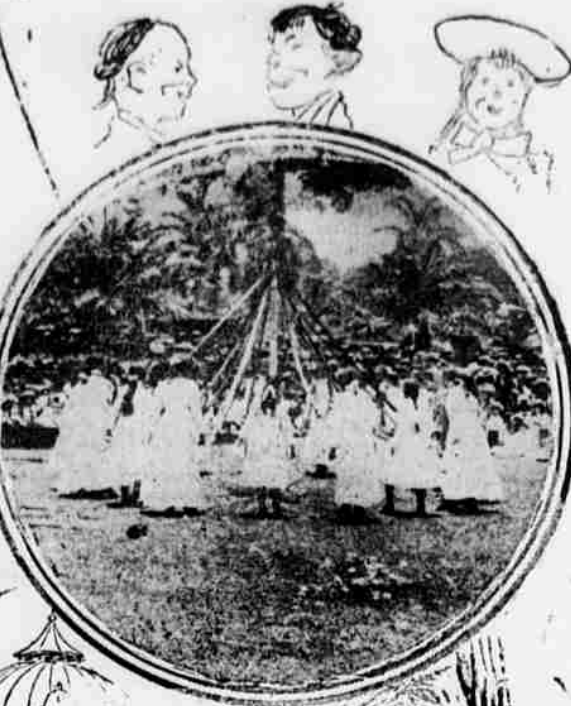
Miss Violet Jones, the May Queen, who had been crowned by the dancers but a moment before, led the dance, with Miss Mary Hull, who represented the minister of affairs. The dancers executed the figures prettily, their dark tresses flowing loosely and decorated with flowers. They were all pupils of Kaunani School, and their names are as follows: Violet Jones, Mary Hull, Martha Leslie, Clara McColligan, Hattie Kaili, Mary Kealakal, Elizabeth Daniel, Eweline McGuire, Isabelle Quadros, Adeline Kahookano, Kealoha Aona, Ah Ku, Lily Lolaloa, Daisy Zerbe, Lucia Arcia, Mary Anna Nahia, Annie Tell, Helen Laa, Anna Fernandez, Elizabeth Aholo.

To Mrs. Mary Wood belongs the credit of drilling the girls for the dance, and to Mrs. Anna B. Tucker, that of arranging the school songs played under the direction of Professor Berger.

When the dance was finished, Mrs. Annis Montague Turner sang "Hawaii Pono!" and "The Star Spangled Banner," the school joining in the chorus. This practically ended the program, and in a twinkling a lunch of sandwiches, cake and soda water was being handed about in all parts of the grounds.

The pretty May Queen was escorted to her throne, and little ones from all directions ran forward with tributes of flowers and leis. Presently there was a throng around the throne, and there was a pretty finale, in the shower of flowers that were being thrown over the heads of the children by those behind.

The children played games and made merry until late in the afternoon. Too much praise cannot be given to the managerial ability of the committee in charge of the splendid festival. It could not have been improved upon.



### MAY DAY NOTES.

The city improvement committee of the Kihuna Art League desires to express its thanks to government officials, parents and friends, who contributed refreshments; members of the Art League, the Government and Kamehameha bands, the schools who took part in the singing, Mrs. Annis Montague Turner, all the scholars who turned out so willingly in the procession, and to all who contributed by their presence and aid to make the first Mayday festival in Honolulu such a complete success.

For the City Improvement Committee of the Kihuna Art League.

If ladies who helped Mrs. Crabbe at the Mayday festival have lost any knives, dishes or napkins, and will call on her, they may be able to identify them among articles in her possession. Food left from the festival was given to Mrs. Berger of the Associated Charities.

The artistic success of the arrangements is due largely to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. E. A. P. Newcomb, whose suggestions were followed out in nearly all the particulars. Mr. Newcomb formulated the plan by which the five thousand children were marshalled through the grounds and to their places without confusion, and he also designed all the banners, which added so much to the gayety of appearance and the artistic beauty of the procession.

The splendid managerial ability of Mrs. William Montrose Graham is well known and appreciated, as evidenced by the success of the Mardi Gras ball, of which she was practically the manager, and to her may be ascribed the credit of many other successful affairs. When she was called upon to take charge of the Mayday festival she was equal to the occasion as usual, and to her patience and interest in the plans, and to her ability in the difficult task of superintending, is due special credit in yesterday's splendid program.

### May Day at Ewa.

The people of Ewa plantation had a May Day to themselves at "D. T. D. Beach," a new walled place on one of the sugar transit narrow-gauge lines that cross the big estate. School teachers and children and people from the mill, headed by the manager, and to the number of 152 spent a pleasant day together feasting and bathing.

### GOOD TIMES IN KAUAI SOCIETY

LIHUE, Kauai, April 30.—A most enjoyable dance was given last week by the young men of Lihue at the court house. At 8 o'clock the guests were received and cordially welcomed by the young men and very shortly the dancing commenced. Mr. Digby Sloggett, the master of ceremonies, distinguished himself as usual by his excellent floor management. Music was furnished by the Hawaiian boys with their stringed instruments. Light refreshments were served during the evening, and when the breaking-up hour arrived all expressed their hearty appreciation of the young men's efforts, which had culminated in such a delightful entertainment. The Lihue gallants are evidently determined that the getting up of dances shall not be left entirely to the young ladies.

Last Saturday evening a very delightful musicale was given by Mr. M. F. Prosser. The evening's entertainment commenced with a pianoforte solo beautifully rendered by Mrs. Linderman, who responded to an enthusiastic encore with another charming selection, accompanied by her husband, who played a violin obligato so artistically that the music-loving ears of the audience were enraptured. Another great treat was a couple of vocal solos by Mr. Brush, whose beautiful tenor voice reached all hearts. Mr. Linderman, who is most unsparring in his efforts to please, also charmed the audience with his fine baritone voice in a number of selections. Mr. W. D. Alexander delighted the company as usual with a couple of solos. After a two hours' rare musical treat, the room was cleared and dancing was the order of the evening, the music being furnished by Mrs. Linderman and Mr. de Lacey, who is renowned for his fine rendering of dance music. A dainty collation was handed round and the party broke up, all having spent a most delightful evening and being one in their opinion that Mr. Prosser excels in the capacity of host.

Miss Reynolds will speak to college women on Young Women's Christian Association work in colleges, at the residence of Mrs. W. F. Frear today at 4 o'clock. All women formerly connected with colleges are invited.

### NEW IDEA IN "HELP"

Recent events in connection with the importation of Porto Ricans into these islands suggest, in the minds of several people on Oahu, at least, a solution of the servant problem.

Many of the younger girls who have arrived here at different times with the various lots of Porto Ricans are now in comfortable homes in the neighborhood of the plantations, getting wages that they would not be likely to get working in the cane fields for a long time to come.

At Waiialua, where a considerable number of immigrants went to toil in the fields, there are several private families who have secured young girls, some of them whose parents are not living and who are in need of a good home, as nurses and cooks and housemaids. They are reported to be good

workers, clean and tidy in their habits, and anxious to please.

Their greatest difficulty, at first, is the matter of language. But they seem to learn more readily than the Chinese or Japanese, and are more willing to adapt themselves to the customs of modern civilization than are the Orientals.

A Honolulu family received the other day a letter from a family in Waiialua on this subject. Both families, like hundreds of others in this city, have had great trouble with their "help." The Waiialua people advised the Honolulu family to hire a young Porto Rican girl to do the house work, saying that they, in Waiialua, had been fortunate enough to get the services of such an efficient helper. The girl, who is an orphan, is acting as a nurse and housemaid, and was rapidly picking up English.

Many of the Porto Rican families coming here are as poor as it is possible for people to be, almost, and parents are only too glad to let their children go to work for private families. It follows that the work is a great deal lighter and more agreeable than that on a plantation.

The family writing from Waiialua states that when the girl at present in their service came to them she was in a pitiful state of rags and uncleanness after her long voyage at sea, and tiresome overland journey. She was sick, too, and had little inclination to work. Kindness, however, and a beneficial application of soap and water worked a marvellous transformation, and now the Waiialua people would not part with their "hired girl" for a good deal.

### BEWARE OF A COUGH.

A cough is not a disease, but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial it will not cost you a cent. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

Kihei plantation is putting in a second pump.



# DR. AMENT'S TROUBLES

(From the Sun.)

The published letter of approval is from the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, secretary of the American Board.

"To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: I have read with the greatest interest the article in your issue of last Sunday, March 24, on the sixth page, entitled 'Missionaries Defended,' in which by your courtesy, our missionary, Rev. Dr. Amant, has had the opportunity to explain himself in full before your readers. I beg to assure you of the great satisfaction with which I and my associates in these Islands note the courtesy on your part. Nothing could be a more clear or complete answer to these numerous criticisms which have been abroad for many weeks than this frank, manly, comprehensive and satisfactory statement by Dr. Amant. In giving to your readers and the public at large this statement you have won deserved credit to your paper, and have done a great service to the cause of truth. This interview shows Dr. Amant to be exactly what I have known him to be for these twenty years and more, a clear-headed, sound-hearted, courageous, capable man and missionary. I am, very truly yours,

"JUDSON SMITH,  
"American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Boston, March 27."

We value the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith's perception of the Sun's desire to be fair to all men and to serve the cause of truth. That is what we are here for. Incidentally, the long interview with Dr. Amant at Peking which we published last Sunday possessed great interest to all who are studying the persons and the motives operating in contemporary human events in that part of the world. For the statement in question was an absolutely authentic, unstrained, unedited revelation of the spirit and attitude—well, shall not say of the missionaries in China but at least of one American missionary who has labored long and prominently in that field, and has been recently the subject of bitter criticism, to a specific extent, as we are presently going to show.

The particular instance in which criticism has manifestly wronged the Rev. Dr. Amant relates to the size of his exactions from the people of the Chinese villages wherein native Christians had suffered by Boxer outrages. Previously to Dr. Amant's arrest at Tung Chow by French troops on the charge of leading the native Christians in blackmailing the villages, he had been engaged in assessing and collecting damages claimed by the converts under his care. A dispatch printed in the Sun of December 21 represented him as demanding and receiving from the local authorities, in addition to the actual damages alleged, a fine amounting to thirteen times the indemnity. The fact is that the additional fine imposed by Dr. Amant was scaled at one-third in excess of the indemnity, not at thirteen times the amount. The error occurred in transmission over the Chinese telegraph lines by an operator's confusion of 1-3 with 13. This mistake was corrected in our Peking dispatches as soon as it had been ascertained and traced.

The secretary of the American Board regards Dr. Amant's statement of the reasons influencing his acts, and his general views of missionary duty under such conditions as have existed since the relief of Peking, as frank and comprehensive. We are inclined to agree with the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith thus far. Whether we can go further and like him, accept Dr. Amant's statement as "a clear and complete answer to those numerous criticisms which have been abroad for many weeks," is a question to be determined by impartial analysis rather than by friendly prejudice.

The "numerous criticisms which have been abroad for many weeks" resolve themselves into these four charges against Dr. Amant, and perhaps other missionaries, but not necessarily against all the American missionaries in China, or even a majority of them.

1. Systematic extortion or extortion from the village authorities of indemnities for the losses of life or property suffered by the mission converts during the Boxer disorders. These indemnities being assessed and collected extra-judicially by the missionaries themselves, that is to say, by no process authorized by Chinese law or by our treaty arrangements with China.

2. Mutilating the villages in a sum avowedly beyond the amount of the damages claimed. This is the additional fine of one-third in excess, transformed by the telegraphic blunder in the first dispatch to the Sun into thirteen times in excess.

3. A vindictive attitude, or at least an attitude of extreme and un-Christian severity on the part of some of the missionaries toward the erring Boxer brethren, and against the unconverted Chinese generally.

4. Looting; that is to say, the appropriation of property belonging to absent or defenceless Chinese, and the sale of the same for the benefit of the missions and their Christian work.

If there has been in any reputable quarter criticism of Dr. Amant or other missionaries which does not fall under one or another of these heads, we have not happened to see it. We shall now examine Dr. Amant's statement to see how far it constitutes a clear and complete answer to the four charges catalogued above.

First, as to the indemnities imposed on the villages by the missionaries, without other authority than that which their own consciences discovered in the necessities of the situation, and without check or restraint save in their personal ideas or what was just. This extra-judicial mulcting of the innocent on account of the sins of the guilty Dr. Amant not only admits but attempts to justify. He says: "There seems very little hope of native Christians receiving anything through the instrumentality of their officials, nor did the foreign Powers think they were called upon to provide indemnity for them. They were even very reluctant to undertake their protection at the beginning of the outbreak."

"All the survivors of our churches were reduced to absolute poverty. They were harmless, inoffensive people who had no feud with their neighbors and had not intruded their religion upon any one. This was at least true of the Protestant Christians."

"If a missionary by means of his personal influence and by the assistance of the local official who might be friendly to him could bring the neighbors of his persecuted people to see the errors of their ways, and persuade them to contribute money for the rebuilding of the destroyed houses, and for the support of the survivors of the families, I think he is justified in so doing. It seems to me he would be hard-hearted to do otherwise."

We do not impute to the Rev. Dr. Amant any conscious lack of candor in

this manner of describing his tour of systematic assessment and collection, at the rate of 300 taels for each convert slain. If in the course of his monthly tour of assessment and collection in Wenhsien, Pailing-shan, Pailow, Pailow, Chiehchow, Lianhsien, Shihai, and the other towns of a district, he found everywhere charitable unconverted Chinese villagers ready to subscribe voluntarily a total of many thousands of dollars as a relief fund for destitute Christian converts, we can only say that there are parts of the world where Christian missionaries are more urgently needed than in that part of China.

Now far coercion, direct or implied—how far terrorism and the fear of consequences entered into the process of bringing the neighbors of the persecuted people "to see the errors of their ways," and to hand over their tacks to the Rev. Dr. Amant, will be known only after his arrival in this country and a careful investigation of all the circumstances attending his tour of assessment and collection. He says now that no harsh measures were resorted to. He said a month ago in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith that he had "made no use of foreign soldiers and brought no extra troops to bear, relying in all cases upon the justice of our claims."

But what does Dr. Amant mean when in his Peking interview describing the voluntary contributions of the unconverted villages he goes on to say:

"Not to have taken some such measures would have indicated to the Boxer sympathizers an abnormal weakness and indifference to the sufferings of our native Christians that would have tended to increase the latter's troubles by raising the courage of their enemies?"

And what does he mean when he adds in the very next paragraph:

"In such cases, so far as I know, the missionaries have yielded on the side of generosity and charity in the collection of this indemnity?"

It is hard to understand the psychological relations between the collector of indemnity for the despised converts and the unconverted who are voluntarily paying the collector on the strength of the collector's unsupported appeals, when it is the collector and not the donor that assumes credit for "yielding on the side of generosity and charity." And Dr. Amant has just given us this description of the people to whose generosity and sense of justice he claims he appealed successfully wherever he carried his subscription book:

"Experience in China proves that seeming weakness in dealing with the Chinese only increases their spirit of distrust and their desire to continue in crime. Excessive kindness they will attribute to fear; the spirit of altruism is entirely alien to their nature."

We fear that there is something yet to be cleared up concerning the methods and details of the systematic exaction of indemnity. Meanwhile, Dr. Amant's statement establishes the fact of that systematic collection of indemnity by a self-constituted Court of Equity or Claims Commission consisting of the missionaries themselves, responsible to no local authority and acting under no legal warrant. The interference was not even in behalf of American citizens. It was between Chinese and Chinese. There is nothing in our treaties with China conferring upon the missionaries the functions they admit having exercised in this respect.

Secondly, as to the infliction on the villages of an additional penalty, over and above the indemnity assessed, to go into the mission funds. This extra fine of thirty-three and one-third per cent is distinctly admitted by Dr. Amant:

"In general the process has been as follows: To demand the rebuilding of houses, or an equivalent in money, to demand payment for tools and grains carried off, or for animals stolen; in case the head of a family had been murdered, or one who was the provider, the sum of 500 taels is demanded for the support of widows and orphans who have no other visible means of support."

No comment is needed here. However, the statement of the Rev. Dr. Amant's conscience was the motive of his demands upon the villages, the collection of the indemnity and the collection of the additional exaction for the mission funds was conceived and carried out in the spirit of lynch law, and in many if not most cases the penalty imposed by Rev. Dr. Amant must have fallen not upon the persons guilty of the original outrage, but upon those innocent of participation in it.

As to the general attitude of the Rev. Dr. Amant toward the Chinese who have not accepted the gospel he went forth to preach, his statement is illuminating. There is no word from beginning to end that is in sympathy with the spirit of brotherhood and mercy and forgiveness which is so large a part of the religion Christ taught to mankind. The reverend doctor is a missionary of the Church militant. He is a practical man. He believes in making examples of the wicked. In questions of punishment for crimes committed against the native Christians, he seems at every point disposed to demand an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. We quote his criticism of the lenity of an expedition despatched by General Wilson into the region about Peking to rescue certain Christian families who were surrounded by Boxers. General Wilson's orders were that no soldier should fire a gun unless fired upon. Of this expedition the Rev. Dr. Amant remarks with some show of exasperation:

"The Chinese could not understand such leniency. A well-equipped body of 200 cavalrymen, under able officers, passed through a region filled with blood-thirsty Boxers, whose hands were red with the blood of more than a hundred Christians, where thousands of dollars' worth of property had been destroyed and many chapels burned, and not one man was called to account for this terrible lawlessness."

And a little further on he contrasts the swift retribution that fell upon any community that fired upon the invading military with the forbearance shown to villages where the missionaries and their flocks had suffered:

"One gun fired by a troop of foreign soldiers would easily result in the destruction of a village or villages and the loss of many lives. That was considered justice or the necessities of warfare. But in a village where scores of native Christians have perished by the hands of the Boxers, and missionaries have been driven out and vilified, for the latter to demand the punishment of a few notorious leaders is considered by some contrary to the professions they make."

Is not this an extraordinary complaint? Does it not read as if it came from an Old Testament Christian?

The fourth charge has been that of looting. The Rev. Dr. Amant says:

"In explanation of anything that missionaries may have done in the line of looting, it is only right to say that a famine was predicted for the coming winter, that they had hundreds of people in their charge who were in immediate need of food, clothing and shelter, and who looked to the missionaries for assistance. It is but justice to them to say that in the ardor of their desire to do something for these people they did some things that attracted criticism they did it with the best of intentions and honest desire to provide for the people for whom they felt more or less responsible."

Dr. Amant himself took possession of

the palace from which a Mongol prince had fled at the approach of the relief expedition. The reverend doctor does not deny that he appropriated and sold off the valuables belonging to the Mongol prince whose house he occupied, but states as an excuse that this same prince had been active in the persecution of the mission people, and in the destruction of their property, and he adds:

"The question may be asked as to the right or propriety of the missionary selling off the stuff which he found in the place he took as a residence. At the close of the siege missionaries in common with all other foreigners in Peking had to hasten and gather in what grain they could from various sources for their own and their people's consumption. As they had no money with which to purchase clothing and other necessities for themselves and their people, it was suggested by the United States Minister, Mr. Conger, that the missionaries sell the stuff found on the premises they occupied. . . . It would seem but the mildest form of punishment that the clothing and curios found in his (the Mongol prince's) premises should be sold for the benefit of those who had survived his murderous attacks."

And he goes on:

"If there is anything wrong in this I should be pleased to have our critics point it out. Furthermore, if a proper indemnity is paid by the Chinese Government for the support during those few months of the people who had been rendered homeless by the Boxers the sum of money received for the sale of his goods could be returned to this Mongol prince."

Questioned as to the morality of this avowed looting, this taking possession of other people's houses and property, on the plea that there was nothing else for him to do, and no other way of supporting himself, the Rev. Dr. Amant advanced this general proposition:

"If there was any moral obliquity in looking toward those places as their rightful abodes, we fail to discern it and ask our critics to point out how we could have done differently in times of such special stress and necessity. While believing that right is always right and wrong is always wrong, yet there are many actions that are relatively so. While one year ago it would have been a moral wrong to walk into these premises and take our abode there, we contend that we were fully justified in what we have done under the circumstances above described."

In several other parts of his interview the Rev. Dr. Amant admits the fact of the looting of abandoned houses by missionaries, and the sale of the looted articles for the support of their unlawful possessions. The deeds he narrates can be justified on the military ground of "living off the enemy's country." They can be justified again on the theory that permits the despoiling of the Egyptians. Finally, they seem to come under the Rev. Dr. Amant's maxim that while "right is always right and wrong is always wrong, yet there are many actions that are relatively so." But it is doubtful if these same deeds of plunder and conversion into cash, no matter on what ground excused, will stand the searching light of the language of one of the commandments conveyed to Moses on Sinai, and by the Rev. Dr. Amant probably taught to his Chinese converts as one of their very earliest lessons in Christianity.

## GETTING DOWN TO HARD WORK

The work done at the track yesterday was as follows:

John D. three heats—2-50, 2-35, 2-37. The last two heats were worked with Violin. Violin worked three heats in 2-27, 2-23, and 2-23. The first heat was evenly rated. In the second heat the time of the eighth was 1-19, 3-74, 4-59, 1-114, 1-234, 1-46, 2-234. In the third heat the quarters were 3-74, 1-15, 1-48, 2-234. The last half was covered in 1-08½ and the last quarter in 3-54.

Waldo J was not out and did not appear to be feeling at his best. Edith R was jogged a couple of heats. Leahl went two heats in 3-23 and 3-08½, being urged with a section of a chain harrow.

Gaiety Girl was sent half a mile in 54, last quarter in 3-0. She has some speed. The Lord Brock filly galloped an eighth in 3-14.

Los Angeles' mark is 2-23½. W. M. Cunningham's Allegro, by Three Cheers-Miss Pickwick, is in foal to Indra. Lorraine C, by El Rio Rey-Avil, will also be sent to India. If blood counts, Billy should get a good one.

G. S. McKenzie's horses to be shipped here will likely include Socialist, Billy McCloskey, Everette and General Cronje. Other Hilo runners likely to come are Rejected, Dixie Land and Frank S. The Jockey Club will start to erect several new stalls at the track this week. They are badly needed.

Virgie A will be taken to the track today and trained pro tem by her owner, Fred Smith. The black mare is likely to be matched against Watossia at six furlongs, provided that George Thomas decides to race the Watercross gelding before June 11.

It was mentioned by a responsible party at the Jockey Club meeting that the club expected to receive notice to vacate the track after the June races on account of the powers that be having decided to throw the tract open to the public. One result of this statement is that a local horseman who had sent \$89 to California to invest in a pacer, has written, countermarching the order.

Waldo J's temper is not of the molasses kind. Yesterday he kicked Jim Duncan over the right knee, giving him a painful knock.

The resurrected Gaiety Girl was an especial fancy of the late Tom Gay, who used to declare that she could beat Amario at a mile.

W. McDonough's Abbey will be taken to the track for training purposes in a few days.

The jockeys available for the coming races are: Ross, Thomas, McAllister, Fears, Oploplo, Keena, Hilo and Kaula are likely to furnish a rider or two.

A recent arrival in town is one Irvington, who claims to be a jockey. Larry Dee and George Thomas are the two stake jockeys of the track. George's jokes are of uniform badness year and year out, but Larry's shafts of humor get more wretched the nearer race day approaches. The reason for this doubtless is that the extra attention demanded by his stable prevents him giving the necessary time to sharpening the arrows of repartee. Try Sapolo!

A specimen of the handwork of these unbridled humorists.

Mr. Dee-Well, George, what authority have we for stating that there was beer in the Ark?

George-The kangaroo was there with his hops.

Mr. Dee-So was Bruin.

George-But Nicholas let me a hat and went away without paying the wages.

Mr. Dee-That capped the climax, did it not?

George-The point of your argument is not only seen but felt.

And so they gup and quirk from cock-crow until curfew bell.

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Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

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F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents

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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 29.  
 1-1. stmr. Mauna Loa, from  
 from San Francisco, 11 days.  
 1-1. stmr. Mauna Loa, from  
 from San Francisco, 11 days.  
 1-1. stmr. Mauna Loa, from  
 from San Francisco, 11 days.

## Wednesday, May 1.

Am. bk. Edward May, from  
 from San Francisco, 11 days.  
 Am. bk. Edward May, from  
 from San Francisco, 11 days.  
 Am. bk. Edward May, from  
 from San Francisco, 11 days.

## Thursday, May 2.

O. & S. S. Doric, from  
 from San Francisco, 11 days.  
 O. & S. S. Doric, from  
 from San Francisco, 11 days.

## SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, April 29.  
 W. stmr. Kinau, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

Am. bk. Antiope, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 Am. bk. Antiope, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

Am. bk. Big Bonanza, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 Am. bk. Big Bonanza, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

Am. bk. Diamond Head, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 Am. bk. Diamond Head, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

Am. bk. Kailua, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 Am. bk. Kailua, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

1-1. stmr. W. G. Hall, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 1-1. stmr. W. G. Hall, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

W. stmr. Lehua, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 W. stmr. Lehua, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

1-1. stmr. Hanalei, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 1-1. stmr. Hanalei, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

Am. sp. Florence, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 Am. sp. Florence, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

1-1. stmr. Iwalei, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 1-1. stmr. Iwalei, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

Am. bk. Cummins, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 Am. bk. Cummins, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

O. & S. S. Doric, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.  
 O. & S. S. Doric, for  
 for San Francisco, 11 days.

## (From Wednesday's Daily.)

Wilder's steamer Kinau sailed  
 for San Francisco yesterday  
 with the following passengers:  
 Miss Mary Brooks, Miss  
 Brooks, Miss Rickard, Mrs. J. C.  
 retro, M. D. Monsarrat, Miss Ray  
 Mrs. P. Johnson, T. E. Hobbs,  
 Booth, Mrs. E. M. Loebenstein,  
 E. Redway and daughter, T. R. Key-  
 worth, Dr. Haenel and wife, H. Deacon  
 G. Haenel, Mrs. E. S. Gill, A. H. Smith,  
 R. H. Long, R. E. Starr, Sheriff An-  
 drews, W. A. Wall and wife, N. A.  
 Eager, F. A. Schmidt, Dr. McLaughlin,  
 C. Lycurgus, J. H. Moranger, F.  
 E. Richardson, A. Scherholtz, W. G.  
 Goss, C. E. Meller, R. I. Randolph,  
 W. Vawter, Mrs. A. Clarke, Dr. Raymond  
 Capt. H. E. Soule, John Maud, J. H.  
 Lichtig, C. T. Michaels, H. S. Harkness  
 and C. F. Polley.

The steamer Mauna Loa, Captain  
 Simerson, arrived yesterday from  
 San Francisco. She brought the follow-  
 ing cargo: 9,000 bags of sugar, 15 bags  
 of coffee, 253 bags of taro, 23 bunches  
 of bananas, 21 kegs of butter, 30 bags  
 of awa, 5 bundles of hides, 6 pigs, 30  
 head of cattle and 200 packages of sundries.

The following passengers arrived on  
 the Mauna Loa: C. B. Hale and wife,  
 Miss E. D. Greig, Miss E. P. Chamber-  
 lain, Col. Norris, C. F. Scherhorn,  
 C. Doyle, C. On Tal, A. Seale, Judge G.  
 Clark, F. J. Behle, Lee Hoy, Mrs. E.  
 Barclay, Miss M. Nathaniel, J. Morse  
 and wife, Mrs. K. Kaalokawa, Mrs. K.  
 Kapea, Mrs. K. Kealoha, W. A. Wall,  
 Rev. W. M. Kinead, J. H. Hen-  
 nessey, Mrs. A. Lemon, Mrs. G. Dunn  
 and son, A. Benson, W. H. Crozier  
 and seventy-four on deck.

## Going to the Coast.

On Saturday the Oceanic steamship  
 Mariposa is due to arrive from San  
 Francisco. On the 8th instant, Wed-  
 nesday next, she will sail for the  
 Coast. The following is a list of those  
 who have already engaged passage on  
 the local boat: Mrs. R. K. Haskill and  
 child, Mrs. Borghravin, D. T. Davies,  
 T. C. Lindsey, J. P. McCay, J. J.  
 Dumas, Mrs. W. H. Howard, H. M.  
 Mott-Smith, wife and children; S. Por-  
 ker, Mrs. A. Robinson, Mrs. M. Shaug-  
 hnessy, Mrs. J. W. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs.  
 John E. J. C. Abel, wife and child;  
 E. H. Boyan, H. Frail, J. E. Lindsey,  
 Sheldon Martin, W. J. Hayes, J. M.  
 Fleming, William Douglas, J. A. Mand,  
 Mrs. Hammen, Mrs. McKay, R. A. Mc-  
 Cord, T. P. McLaughlin, A. E. Bailey,  
 Mrs. A. Smithies, child and servant;  
 Mrs. F. J. Kruger, three children and  
 nurse; E. A. Keithley and wife, C. B.  
 Henderson and wife, J. E. Austin and  
 wife, F. S. Washburn, F. Haviland,  
 Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Richards, Miss

## TAHITIAN SUGAR COMPANY.

## Old Firm Takes On New Form as an Incorporated Concern.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.—Articles  
 of incorporation were filed yesterday  
 of the Tahiti Commercial and Sugar  
 Company. This corporation was formed  
 to continue on a broader basis the  
 business now and for many years con-  
 ducted in Tahiti by Kennedy & Fritch.  
 In the incorporation, Mr. Fritch retires  
 and Mr. Kennedy continues his interest.  
 The capital stock is \$200,000, divided  
 into 2,000 shares of the par value of  
 \$100. The stockholders are G. L. Ken-  
 nedy, James Tyson, James R. L. Ken-  
 nedy, George U. Hind, George Fritch, H.  
 Baumgartner and John A. Reed. Eight  
 hundred shares have been issued, and  
 the remaining 1,200 have been placed  
 in the treasury to meet the demands of  
 future development of the business.  
 Mr. Kennedy leaves on the Australia  
 Sunday next for his island home, and  
 will be the managing director of the  
 corporation's business there.

Governor Dole is not ready to an-  
 nounce the names of those who are to  
 succeed to the offices made vacant by  
 the action of the Senate.

A baseball team is to be organized  
 by the employees of the Department of  
 the Interior. It will play against the re-  
 cently organized team of police officers.

No appointments to the vacant offices  
 have yet been made.

## NEWS OF AGUINALDO

NEW YORK, April 25.—A cable to  
 the San Francisco Herald says: The  
 correspondent had an interview with  
 Aguinaldo at Manila. He was  
 cordially by the ex-rebel leader,  
 who was in excellent spirits. Aguinaldo  
 is still non-committal, fearing that if  
 he talks on the situation he will be  
 misrepresented and his position thus  
 jeopardized. He said: "I will make  
 no definite statement on public or pri-  
 vate questions until I am familiar with  
 the situation. I am learning English  
 and studying American government."

When asked if he desired to visit the  
 United States, Aguinaldo replied: "Yes,  
 greatly; but I am at the disposition of  
 the authorities."

The correspondent then asked him  
 for his opinion of the scheme looking  
 the purchase of the church estates by  
 the Government, and their sale to the  
 natives. Aguinaldo said he thought  
 such a scheme would be satisfactory,  
 but he added that he was not familiar  
 with the proposal. He said he gener-  
 ally indorsed the acts of the Philippine  
 commission, which he had followed in-  
 terruptedly in the newspapers for the  
 last half year. He has been secluded  
 in the mountains, however, and there-  
 fore was not very well informed on  
 current events.

The correspondent presented to him  
 a photograph of his son Miguel, which  
 was taken the day after the child was  
 captured near San Faban. Aguinaldo  
 thanked the correspondent warmly and  
 said it had been reported the boy was  
 dead. He added, jokingly: "Whatever  
 else I am accused of, I am not respon-  
 sible for rumors that were circulated  
 while I was in the field."

At this point Colonel Mallory and  
 Lieutenant Colonel Fieberger, professor  
 at West Point, entered and took part  
 in the conversation. Aguinaldo drop-  
 ped his reserve and became reminis-  
 cent. He said: "I was often very close  
 to the Americans. I expected to make  
 my greatest stand at Calumpit. When I  
 abandoned Tarlac I commanded 1,600  
 riflemen. I anticipated General Wheat-  
 on's landing at San Faban. I planned  
 to retreat to Nueva Vizcaya, but was  
 frustrated by brave General Lawton.  
 I slipped through the cordon with 250  
 men only four hours before the landing  
 party came ashore."

In response to a question concern-  
 ing his opinion of the American troops, he  
 said: "How terrible are the Americans.  
 They are splendid and ferocious fight-  
 ers. I no sooner built arsenals and  
 barracks than they destroyed them. Col-  
 onel March chased me in a most lively  
 fashion for two months in the west-  
 ern mountains until I worked east-  
 ward with thirty horses and eighty  
 men. I crossed to Cagayan, and lived  
 on the east coast for eight months. My  
 outposts often saw the Americans, but  
 I did not participate in a single en-  
 gagement, though I once commanded 40,000  
 riflemen. The waterfulness of the  
 army and navy practically destroyed  
 filibustering in Luzon."

He does not desire to discuss insular  
 politics, but he is undecided as to his  
 future plans. I believe that the Federals  
 will be strong agents in the pacification  
 of the archipelago."

Aguinaldo still remains the leader.  
 He dominates the peaceful Filipinos as  
 he did the warlike ones. He argued  
 seriously for several days with Judge  
 Arellano and General Trías as to  
 whether he would take the oath of al-  
 legiance or be deported to Guam, but  
 since he has taken the oath he accepts  
 American rule unconditionally and  
 asks guidance with seeming childlike  
 faith. It is possible, however, that he  
 is indulging in deeper thoughts than  
 those to which he gives expression, but  
 those who have been his constant com-  
 panions since his capture say that he is  
 sincere.

MANILA, April 22.—A reporter vis-  
 ited Emilio Aguinaldo this afternoon at  
 56 Solano street, where he was removed  
 from the Malacanang Palace, and found  
 him in a large room upstairs, furnished  
 with a table, typewriter, machine, four  
 settees and twenty chairs. His wife,  
 who was entertaining a number of Fili-  
 pino women friends, sat at one end of  
 the room, while Aguinaldo, smoking a  
 cigar and chatting with Benito Legarda,  
 occupied the opposite corner.

Others present were Lieutenant-Colonel  
 John S. Mallory of the Forty-first  
 Volunteer Infantry, who has charge of  
 Aguinaldo; Lieutenant Gilbert A.  
 Youngberg of the Third Artillery, and  
 Mr. Fisher, General MacArthur's pri-  
 vate secretary.

Aguinaldo, whose bearing was court-  
 eous and dignified, was dressed in  
 white, looked well and, altogether,  
 made an excellent impression. Legarda,  
 who had recently returned from the  
 United States, talked of the trip, and  
 Aguinaldo, who seemed greatly inter-  
 ested, smiled and asked numerous  
 questions. He inquired particularly as  
 to what President McKinley said, and  
 seemed anxious to know what was  
 thought of him in the United States.

He was rather reluctant to talk for  
 publication and considered every ques-  
 tion carefully before answering. He  
 said he was doing all he could to as-  
 sist in the pacification of the Philippines,  
 and expressed himself as surprised at  
 what the Americans had accomplished.

When he was first captured, he went  
 on to say, he was greatly astonished  
 to find that the majority of the Filipinos  
 entertained the opinion that American  
 sovereignty was preferable to indepen-  
 dence, but now he was inclined to  
 accept that view.

He explained that in the dissolution  
 of the insurgent forces and the decla-  
 ration of guerrilla warfare the chiefs  
 had operated to all intents and pur-  
 poses independently. They recognized  
 him as commander in chief, sending  
 him reports occasionally, and he issued  
 some orders, but for the last seven  
 months communication had been aban-  
 doned, and he had had little connection  
 with the operations.

He is now urging in the strongest  
 possible manner," said Aguinaldo,  
 "that all insurgents should surrender  
 and swear allegiance to the United  
 States."

## THE MAIL CONTRACT

Special correspondence.  
 WASHINGTON, April 25.—Trough-  
 has given in the Pacific mail  
 service from New Zealand to  
 this country through the hands of  
 that country being in conflict with the  
 American contract. Honolulu being one  
 of the stopping places between San  
 Francisco and New Zealand makes the  
 situation still more complicated. This  
 has been brought out through the dis-  
 cussion by the Postmaster General of  
 New Zealand in his report, a copy of  
 which has been received here by Post-  
 master-General Smith. The Postmas-  
 ter-General of New Zealand says:

"A question especially important from  
 the point of view of international rela-  
 tions—namely, the renewal of the con-  
 tract of the San Francisco mail service  
 is still forming the subject of steady  
 negotiations, the issue of which cannot  
 be foreseen owing to the nature of the  
 difficulties to be coped with. For the  
 time being the Pacific mail service is  
 secured by the Union Steamship Com-  
 pany, which performs it with admirable regu-  
 larity."

House of Representatives (New  
 Zealand) has empowered the Govern-  
 ment to extend for one year the con-  
 tract with that company which expired  
 on the 21st of March, 1900. It also em-  
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 rying out the San Francisco service, in  
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 continue to be kept on the steamers  
 carrying the mails between Australasia  
 and the United States of America.

J. HARRY DAVIS.

CONDENSED NEWS.

San Diego has voted \$30,000 water bonds.  
 Dr. Stubbs, the English historian, is  
 dead.

British exports are showing a big de-  
 cline.

Napa is preparing for a League of the  
 Cross celebration.

A huge stone trust is said to have been  
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The London coal miners are protesting  
 against the export tax.

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"Honest Tom" Sampson, the famous  
 mining detective, died in New York re-  
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## THE MAIL CONTRACT

Special correspondence.  
 WASHINGTON, April 25.—Trough-  
 has given in the Pacific mail  
 service from New Zealand to  
 this country through the hands of  
 that country being in conflict with the  
 American contract. Honolulu being one  
 of the stopping places between San  
 Francisco and New Zealand makes the  
 situation still more complicated. This  
 has been brought out through the dis-  
 cussion by the Postmaster General of  
 New Zealand in his report, a copy of  
 which has been received here by Post-  
 master-General Smith. The Postmas-  
 ter-General of New Zealand says:

"A question especially important from  
 the point of view of international rela-  
 tions—namely, the renewal of the con-  
 tract of the San Francisco mail service  
 is still forming the subject of steady  
 negotiations, the issue of which cannot  
 be foreseen owing to the nature of the  
 difficulties to be coped with. For the  
 time being the Pacific mail service is  
 secured by the Union Steamship Com-  
 pany, which performs it with admirable regu-  
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House of Representatives (New  
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 ment to extend for one year the con-  
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## WHITNEY &amp; MARSH, LTD.

## Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the apparel, needle business we ever did. We have taken the prices down to the amazing value which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the value and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.